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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND NATIONAL REVENUE

An Outline of Italy's Economy During 1958

The « General Report on the Economic Situation of the Nation », presented to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate on March 25, 1959, contains details of the various items which contribute towards the composition of revenue. Revenue itself is considered from three main aspects – composition, distribution and re-distribution, and methods of employment. The « General Report », apart from listing the results obtained, also offered an accurate picture of Italian economic expansion during 1958 (1).

The composition of revenue

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The year 1958 was satisfactory and marked by climatic conditions that favoured nearly all crops. Progressive adoption of mechanised farming methods and continuation of land transformation permitted results of a certain importance. The general index for agriculture and forestry production reached 116.1 (in relation to the general index of 100 representing the years 1952-55).

Considered over a long term period, the results obtained during 1958 demonstrate that Italian agriculture has maintained its general rhythm of development, while a slight reduction in the agricultural population has resulted in a higher level of productivity (2).

Examination of the results pertaining to individual crops stresses the marked rise in the production of cereals, particularly wheat, which

(1) See : *The Economic Situation in 1957* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 3-4, pp. 2201-2202 and *The Economic Balance Sheet and the National Income* – Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 1855-1864.

(2) See also : *Income from Agriculture* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 1993-1996.

totalled approximately 100 million quintals (98.1). This exceptional harvest, far above home needs, led to a number of problems, both immediate and future, and points to the need for some new planning. A more stable situation was noted in the case of maize. An excellent harvest, together with satisfactory results for oats and barley, has permitted satisfactory stockpiles of forage to be prepared. The critical rice situation, apparent for many years, remained more or less static (1).

Table I – AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY – GROSS AND NET PRODUCT

CLASSIFICATION	Milliard lire		Percentage		Index No. 1958 (1957=100)
	1957	1958	1957	1958	
a) Agriculture					
1) Saleable gross product	3,197	3,401	100.0	100.0	106.4
Crops	1,180	1,272	36.9	37.4	107.8
Tree crops	883	957	27.6	28.1	108.4
Pasture and forage	18	20	0.6	0.6	111.1
Livestock products	573	575	17.9	16.9	100.3
Other livestock products	543	577	17.0	17.0	106.3
2) Expenditure	728	745	100.0	100.0	102.3
Amortization	236	247	32.4	33.1	104.7
3) Net agricultural product	2,469	2,656	—	—	107.6
b) Forestry					
1) Forestry production.....	111	106	100.0	100.0	95.5
2) Expenditure	5	5	—	—	100.0
3) Net production.....	106	101	—	—	95.3
Total Agriculture & Forestry					
1) Net product	2,575	2,757	91.6	91.8	107.1
2) Amortization	236	247	8.4	8.2	104.7
3) Gross product	2,811	3,004	100.0	100.0	106.9

Horticultural produce, in spite of a late market, was generally satisfactory. Apples and pears reached figures well above estimates, the figures of 1952-1955 being widely surpassed. During this period, approximately 52,000 hectares of land were used for growing of these fruits, but this figure has grown to 83,000 hectares in the past three years. A strong increase in wine (approximately 60 million hectolitres) was accompanied by a modest olive harvest (2.4 million quintals of oil). Industrial crops showed good results for sugar beet, but the situation was less favourable for tobacco and hemp. Slight progress was noted in livestock and breeding, the increases being 2.4 % for meat production and 2 % for milk and cheese (2).

(1) See also : Rice Production in Italy – « Italian Affairs », Vol. IV, No. 2-3, pp. 767-770.

(2) See : The Livestock of Italy's Farms – Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 1073-1074.

The 1958 market proved to be slightly unstable, drops in prices of cereals and beef, being accompanied by rises in the price of milk and cheese products. The average contraction in prices, in comparison to the preceding year, was held within the limits of approximately 4.4 % against a production increase of 11.3 %. In terms of money, this means a rise of 6.4% in the value of saleable agricultural products (3,401 milliard lire in 1958 against 3,197 milliard lire in 1957).

Production expenditure is little in excess of that for the previous year although the progressive introduction of scientific farming methods has resulted in the wider use of machinery. There has been a marked increase in the use of *selected seeds* and *forage concentrates*, a slight contraction in *chemical fertilizers* and, as said above, development in mechanised farming methods. Total expenditure involved for the agricultural year was 745 milliard lire, net of taxes and duties, against 728 milliard lire registered for 1957 (Table I).

The results registered by agriculture have contributed largely towards maintenance of a satisfactory economic level and helped considerably in producing the planned increase in national revenue.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The minor absolute increase in production, noted in 1958, was the result of strong differences between the beginning and end of the year. A general contraction was apparent up to the end of March, but this was followed by a strong revival that continued until the end of December. The oscillations in industrial production appear very clearly if an examination is made of the various productive sectors.

Fuel and energy sources showed very strong figures (electrical energy produced: 45 milliard kWh, an increase of 6 % over 1957; oil refining: crude oil refined during 1958 = 24 million tons, an increase of 13 % over 1957), the only contraction being noted in distillation of coal. There was a moderate rise in methane production, from slightly less than 5 milliard cubic metres in 1957 to 5.2 milliard cubic metres in 1958. Finally, marked expansion took place in the *chemical sector* which assumed a leading position in production during the last six months of the year in question.

Manufacturing industries producing consumer goods showed an unfavourable picture during the first six months of 1958, but they recovered towards the end of the year. Foodstuffs registered an average increase of 5.6 % for the whole year, considered in relation to 1957. Textiles, although suffering a contraction of 2.1 %, gave obvious signs of recovery.

Marked increases, on the other hand, were apparent in synthetic fibres and the *mechanical industry* (the automotive industry produced approximately 370,000 vehicles of all kinds) while certain sectors of the electro-technical industry also showed strong progress (1). The

Table II – INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. SITUATION BETWEEN 1955 AND 1958

PRODUCT	Unit of Measure	1955	1956	1957	1958 (a)	% variation 1958 over 1957
<i>Extractive</i>						
Crude oil	Tons	203,565	568,756	1,261,540	1,534,386	+ 21.6
Methane	Thousands of Cu. m.	3,627,243	4,465,275	4,987,074	5,181,503	+ 3.9
<i>Textiles</i>						
Cotton and mixed yarn	Tons	175,067	190,216	211,726	199,468	- 5.8
Cotton and mixed cloth	"	135,070	144,034	159,809	157,237	- 1.6
Artificial fibres (cellulose base)	"	135,506	154,386	150,127	141,308	- 5.9
Synthetic fibres	"	5,605	8,249	10,484	14,754	+ 40.7
<i>Metallurgical</i>						
Pig iron	Tons	1,624,912	1,873,426	2,071,910	2,059,483	- 0.6
Crude steel	"	5,394,639	5,907,630	6,787,433	6,268,919	- 7.6
Hot rolled steel	"	3,999,681	4,415,927	4,995,263	4,579,934	- 8.3
<i>Mechanical</i>						
Sewing machines	No.	442,731	473,338	451,025	441,825	- 2.0
Typewriters and calculating machines	"	413,166	472,229	527,729	640,062	+ 21.3
Motor vehicles	"	230,827	279,712	318,488	369,009	+ 15.9
Lorries & trailers	"	31,132	31,731	30,763	27,866	- 9.4
<i>Chemical</i>						
a) Basic						
Sulphuric acid	Tons	1,942,832	2,045,923	2,063,643	1,949,118	- 5.5
Caustic soda (100 %)	"	266,019	219,992	296,331	278,500	- 6.0
Ammonia	"	423,591	484,342	487,186	531,249	+ 9.0
b) Fertilisers						
Ammonium sulphate	Tons	738,811	787,028	776,250	916,105	+ 18.0
Ammonium nitrate (20/21)	"	254,368	327,290	333,611	556,357	+ 66.8
Mineral superphosphates	"	1,975,303	1,897,889	1,852,065	1,749,278	- 5.5
Compound fertilisers	"	202,801	520,410	513,281	607,730	+ 18.4
<i>Energy</i>						
Petrol	Tons	2,718,270	3,098,225	3,080,952	3,453,000	+ 12.1
Gas fuel	"	3,586,282	3,944,376	4,354,594	4,670,163	+ 7.2
Fuel oil	"	7,774,035	8,508,101	9,621,411	11,899,545	+ 23.7
Electrical energy	Millions kWh	38,124	40,592	42,726	45,150	+ 5.9

(a) Figures liable to variation.

steel industry, unfortunately, registered a drop of approximately 8% in production, the first time that such a symptom has been noted for many years. Satisfactory conditions were to be seen in several of

(1) Production of radios reached 700,000 units. 300,000 Television sets were manufactured during the same period, while household appliances exceeded the 1957 production figure by 10%.

the industries connected with the building trade, foremost among them cement and brick manufacturing.

Net product for industrial activity, building excluded, calculated in current lira value, was equal to 4,392 milliard lire, this being an increase of 5.5 % over 1957. The overall figure was 5.186 milliard lire, from which was subtracted the sum of 794 milliard lire estimated as amortization in 1958. Throughout the year, wholesale prices for raw materials and industrial products were generally unstable with some difficulties arising from labour costs. On the other hand, the general picture was more or less satisfactory.

The building trade may be considered as favourable during the year under examination, although there was a slowing down in the construction of residential areas in several parts of the country. However, a new record was reached, the number of new, habitable rooms built throughout the year totalling 1,848,000, this being an increase of 1.1 % over 1957. The building trade has also received a stimulus from public works and services (road building and repair provided work for an additional 20,000 units), while there was a marked expansion in industrial and commercial construction. According to final calculations, the trade showed a net product equal to 948 milliard lire, an increase of 6.9 % over 1957.

Tertiary Activities – Net Product

Tertiary activities, closely connected with the development of production and consumption, also reflected satisfactory progress during 1958. In particular, *transport* showed a decided increase in the volume of road freight traffic, which corresponded to a rise in the number of heavy vehicles engaged. It is now calculated that the 350,000 lorries and 111,000 other types of vehicles in use in 1957 have risen to 365,000 lorries and 127,000 other vehicles (1958). Public transport shows an increase of 3.2 % for passengers carried (from 24.8 to 25.6 milliard passenger/kilometres between 1957 and 1958), although freight traffic remained stationary. Expansion in port and maritime traffic was also evident, figures for passengers showing a rise of 1.9 %, while air traffic once again recorded excellent totals. Passengers departing from Italian airports rose from 729,000 in 1957 to 927,000 in 1958 (+ 27.2 %) and passengers arriving from 727,000 to 922,000 (+ 26.8%). Finally, demands on the *post* and *telephone* services have been such that this sector has expanded considerably, although the net product has been limited because of the critical situation of shipping (1).

(1) See also: *The Italian Post Office* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 2477-2480.

Once again, *commercial activity* shows an optimistic picture (1). The hotel industry has introduced many improvements, licenses having risen from 28,705 at the end of 1957 to 29,740 at the end of 1958. During the same period, the number of available beds rose from 634.8 thousand to 679.9 thousand. This means that during the period in question, 1,035 new hotel licenses were issued, and a further 45.1 thousand beds were made available. Marked development in tourism and travel has resulted in lengthier bookings, especially on the part of foreigners visiting Italy.

Satisfactory development was also registered for all remaining tertiary activities, including *banking and insurance* (6.6 % and 11.1 %), the *professions* and *various* (7.4 %). Income from property reached the figure of 310 milliard lire, an increase of 19.2 % which was mostly due to the large number of new residential houses and apartments. Rents are still very low in Italy and account for less than 3.4 % of entire family expenditure on consumer goods. The whole sector of tertiary activities shows an increase in income of 266 milliard lire (from 3,336 milliard in 1957 to 3,602 milliard in 1958), its contribution to revenue being 30.7 %.

* * *

Increased activity of all productive sectors has led to a general rise in the net product of private enterprise (from 10,066 milliard in 1957 to 10,704 milliard in 1958 with a variation of 6.3 % divided as follows: agriculture - 7 %; industry - 5.7 %; tertiary activities - 8 %).

The general services for which public authority was responsible, valued at cost of production, rose by 8.5 % during 1958 (from 2,333 to 2,423 milliard lire). The increase in the cost of services is mainly due to expenditure on the purchase of materials and installations from private sources (803 milliard lire in 1958 against 721 milliard in 1957), personnel (1,568 milliard lire in 1958 against 1,463 milliard in 1957). Variations in expenditure on rent and amortisation are less marked. Services rendered by public authority — calculated at the difference between the value of services rendered and expenditure on materials purchased from private sources — show an increase, in value, of 7.2 %, this being due to higher wages and salaries.

(1) Increases in commercial activity are confirmed by examination of registers which, in provincial capitals with more than 20,000 inhabitants, show an increase of 12,385 in the number of licences issued for wholesale and retail trading. Licences for public services show a net rise of 3,185.

National Income

Net national income for the year 1958 totalled 14,393 milliard lire against 13,533 milliard registered in 1957, this being an increase of 6.4 %. Amortization, that is, sums set aside for renewal of building and plant for productive sectors, rose from 1,429 milliard lire in 1957 to 1,482 milliard in 1958, an increase of 3.7 %. Gross national income, including amortization, rose, therefore, by 6.1 % (15,875 milliard lire against 14,962 milliard in 1957). Table III gives final estimates of income and also draws attention to the principal items connected with national income.

Table III – NATIONAL INCOME

ITEM	Milliard lire		Percentage		1958 Index No. (1957=100)
	1957	1958	1957	1958	
Net product – private	10,066	10,704	67.2	67.4	106.3
Net product – public	1,477	1,584	9.9	10.0	107.2
Net product in relation to costs	11,543	12,288	77.1	77.4	106.5
Exchequer and local taxes not included in estimates of goods and services	1,940	2,049	13.0	12.9	105.6
Net product at market prices	13,483	14,337	90.1	90.3	106.3
Net income from abroad	50	56	0.3	0.4	112.0
National income	13,533	14,393	90.4	90.7	106.4
Amortization	1,429	1,482	9.6	9.3	103.7
Gross national income at market prices	14,962	15,875	100.0	100.0	106.1

Distribution and Re-distribution of Income

As in preceding years, the Institute of Statistics has made a calculation of *Income from employed labour*, that is, from those persons who work for third parties. It may be opportune to recall that such estimates — for reasons which are not altogether exact — exclude mixed incomes from employment and capital (artisans, small-holders and crop-sharers) and others. The results for 1958, compared to those of 1957, are shown in Table IV.

Apart from goods and services, the Public Authority is also responsible for *redistribution of income and purchase power*, a task that is partially carried out through the use of income derived from taxes and duties and partially through investment in productive sectors, transfer of income and purchase power. The exchequer and Regional, Provincial and Communal budgets closed in 1958 with a deficit of 161 milliard lire, against 85 milliard in 1957, not including short term

debts. The total deficit, in relation to the two parts of the budget, is a consequence of a surplus under the income and current expenditure account (the so-called «savings» of the State) and a deficit in the capital account which, as is known, includes expenditure on investment. During the period under examination, State savings rose from 332.6 to 425.4 milliard lire, an increase of 93 milliard, equal to 28 %. This result, it may be admitted, shows improvements in public administration. The capital account, on the other hand, showed a different picture. Although deposits rose (from 470 to 675 milliard lire), the increase in expenditure was even higher.

Table IV - INCOME FROM EMPLOYED LABOUR

C A T E G O R Y	Milliard lire		Percentage		Index No. 1958 (1957=100)
	1957	1958	1957	1958	
Private enterprise	5,016	5,334	77.4	77.3	106.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	441	456	6.8	6.6	103.4
Industry	2,491	3,119	45.4	45.2	106.1
Tertiary activities	1,634	1,759	25.2	25.5	107.6
Public enterprise	1,463	1,569	22.6	22.7	107.2
<i>General total...</i>	6,479	6,903	100.0	100.0	106.5

There has, above all, been a substantial increase in expenditure relative to coverage of payments due on nine-year Treasury bonds.

From a general viewpoint, income rose from 3,888 milliard lire in 1957 to 4,330 milliard in 1958, the increase being 11 %. Expenditure, equal to 3,972 milliard lire in 1957, increased to 4,490 milliard in 1958. The importance of redistribution now becomes evident, for it represents 30 % of total expenditure and a third of current expenditure.

Transfer of income for *social objectives*, for the purpose of correcting market distribution, has satisfied certain fundamental necessities of a social nature. This sector, however, is one of vast dimensions and involves not only the State and local government, but various social organizations that — between those of a public and private nature — amount to rather more than 60,000 in Italy. Nor must one forget the encouragement given by employers and their expenditure on nursery schools, holiday camps, recreation centres and various other forms of social assistance. But it should be realised immediately that the burden borne by the State in relation to social responsibilities, including direct financial aid and periodical contributions to recognised organizations, war pensions and various other forms, has increased rapidly, rising from 365 milliard lire in 1957 to 446 milliard lire in 1958 (+ 22.3 %). The total revenue set aside for social welfare of

all kinds was 2,572 milliard lire in 1958, this being an increase of 16.5% over 1957 (2,207 milliard). Since national income rose by 6.5% during the period in question, there can be no doubt that the Public Authorities have considerably quickened the pace of their social programme in 1958.

Employment of internal resources

Total funds for internal use were 15,750 milliard lire in 1958, of which 10,564 milliard were set aside for private consumption, 1,640 milliard for public consumption and 3,546 milliard lire for investments.

The expansion in *consumer goods*, approximately 3%, generally brought about an improvement in *pro-capite* consumption; a general improvement in the standard of living was noted, the population increase being only 0.5%. Quality of foodstuffs was also an important factor and there was a general trend towards the purchase of goods with a higher nutritive value or, at times, of those goods which may not be considered of primary necessity.

Table V — CONSUMER EXPENDITURE — 1957-1958 — CURRENT PRICES

ITEM	Value in Milliard lire		Percentage Composition		% variation 1958 on 1957
	1957	1958	1957	1958	
Foodstuffs	5,448	5,693	52.2	52.2	+ 4.5
Tobacco	459	482	4.4	4.4	+ 5.0
Clothing and personal articles	1,132	1,140	10.8	10.4	+ 0.7
Accommodation	332	369	3.1	3.4	+ 14.6
Fuel and electrical energy	280	290	2.7	2.7	+ 3.6
Durable domestic goods	212	240	2.0	2.2	+ 13.2
Non-durable domestic goods and allied	384	399	3.7	3.7	+ 3.9
Health	377	397	3.6	3.6	+ 5.3
Transport	728	761	7.0	7.0	+ 4.5
Communications	93	101	0.9	0.9	+ 8.6
Hotels, etc.	288	303	2.7	2.8	+ 5.2
Entertainment & recreative and cultural	550	556	5.3	5.1	+ 1.1
	169	175	1.6	1.6	+ 3.6
<i>Total...</i>	<i>10,442</i>	<i>10,906</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>+ 4.4</i>
<i>Less</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>+ 7.5</i>
<i>General total...</i>	<i>10,124</i>	<i>10,564</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>+ 4.3</i>

Among the items extraneous to foodstuffs and allied commodities, motor cars and durable goods (44.4% for television sets, 20% for domestic appliances) attracted the attention of the public.

Total *investments* rose from 3,518 milliard lire in 1957 to 3,546 milliard lire in 1948, an increase of 0.8%. In quantitative terms, that is,

eliminating the influence of price variations, this increase was slightly higher, since investment costs fluctuated a little. The marked increase, in monetary terms, is solely due to an improvement in stockpiles since fixed investments remained more or less stationary. This improvement in stockpiles, on the other hand, is mainly due to agricultural increases (particularly wheat, wine, sugar, and livestock) since industrial and commercial reserves contracted slightly. The picture is somewhat different to that of 1957 for, in that year, the increase was noted in industrial and commercial stockpiling, agriculture showing a decided contraction.

Table V shows how all investments with marked increases in 1958 refer to sectors directly under State control or closely allied to them. Thus, the data available for the year in question are a direct proof of the State's interest in speeding up development in public investments for the purpose of maintaining the present favourable economic situation and encouraging private investment and enterprise.

The National Trade Balance

During a year in which the economy of many western states was stationary, the Italian situation — although feeling the influence of the adverse conditions prevailing — was marked by a productive development that was more or less the same as the average registered over the past few years. Between 1950 and 1957, the average annual increase in pro-capite income was 5 %, while the figure for 1957-58 dropped slightly to 4.1 %.

Table VI – GROSS INVESTMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES
(milliard lire)

SECTOR	1957	1958	% variations 1958 over 1957
Agriculture	404	409	+ 1.2
Industry	1,068	1,027	- 3.8
Transport & Communications	494	464	- 6.1
Accommodation	974	974	-
Public Works (a)	287	330	+ 15.0
Various	207	226	+ 9.2
Total investments...	3,434	3,430	- 0.1
Variation in stockpiles.....	+ 84	+ 116	-
Total gross investments...	3,518	3,546	+ 0.8

(a) Excluding public works financed by the State in transport, communications and land reclamation sectors.

Net national income (that is, less amortisation), calculated in present currency, rose from 13,533 milliard lire to 14,393 milliard lire. Duly considering the transfer of net investments from abroad, equal to 208 milliard, net national income was 14,601 milliard lire, of which 12,204 milliard were used for consumer production and 2,397 milliard represents net annual savings.

Total resources available for the home market and for exports increased by 3.5 % – in real figures, rising from 17,522 to 18,130 milliard lire. Of this 608 milliard lire, 437 milliard were set aside for private and public consumer purposes, 131 milliard for additional exports (particularly tourism and other invisible items) and 40 milliard for new investments.

Imports of goods and services were approximately equal to those of the preceding year – 2,549 milliard lire in 1958 against 2,560 milliard in 1957. The balance of payments, that showed a deficit of 187 milliard lire at the end of 1957, showed great improvements in 1958, the deficit having been further reduced in real terms to 45 milliard lire. At current prices, that is, in monetary terms, the balance of payments closed with a surplus of 125 milliard lire.

Table VII – ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET
(milliard lire)

ITEM	1957	1958	ITEM	1957	1958
Imports of goods and services...	2,560	2,354	Private consumer.....	10,124	10,564
Gross national income	14,962	15,875	Public consumer	1,507	1,640
			<i>Total consumer...</i>	11,631	12,204
			Fixed gross investments	3,434	3,430
			Stockpile variations.....	84	116
			<i>Total gross investments...</i>	3,518	3,546
			Export of goods and services..	2,373	2,479
<i>Total...</i>	17,522	18,229	<i>Total...</i>	17,522	18,229

To this total should be added 208 milliard lire resulting from transfer of net investments from abroad, which means that the nation had a credit balance, considered in relation to its foreign commitments, of 333 milliard lire which are included in the general balance as foreign credits. This convincing figure is, perhaps, one of the most outstanding characteristics of 1958 for, in conjunction with expansion of currency reserves, it permitted the recent convertibility measures to be faced with complete calm.

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INCREASES REGISTERED

Italian universities, with their well-known traditions and advanced educational level, have proved to be a great source of attraction to foreign students anxious to continue their studies outside the ambit of their own countries (1). The post-war period, with its more intense exchange programmes for teaching staff and students, has undoubtedly facilitated this desire to study in Italy and contributed to the success of the University of Perugia (2) which concerns itself solely with non-Italian elements. However, this brief illustration is not concerned with this type of university, the ISTAT (3) figures that follow referring to those that are also open to Italian students.

Table 1 gives some interesting information on the consistency and distribution, per country of origin, of foreign students attending full courses at Italian universities. The figures refer to the 1953-54, 1954-1955 and 1955-56 academic years and are the last available. Generally speaking, the total exceeds 2,000 units and annual differences are so small that the flow may be considered constant. The European countries sending the largest groups are Greece, with more than 1,000 students, Switzerland and Germany, followed at some distance by France, Spain, Yugoslavia and San Marino. Poland and Hungary lead the nations of Eastern Europe, while Asia is represented by 16 nationalities, the largest groups originating from countries bordering the Mediterranean – Israel, Syria and Turkey. Egypt appears to be

(1) See also : *Foreign Students at Italian Universities and Higher Institutes during the Academic year 1952-1953* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 1039-1040.

(2) See : *Cultural Courses for Foreigners* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI No. 5, pp. 1871-1873.

(3) ISTAT = Istituto Italiano di Statistica – *Annuario Statistico dell'Istruzione Italiana 1957* – Rome.

the most representative of the African states, several of which (former Italian colonies) have enjoyed close connections with the Italian cultural world for many years.

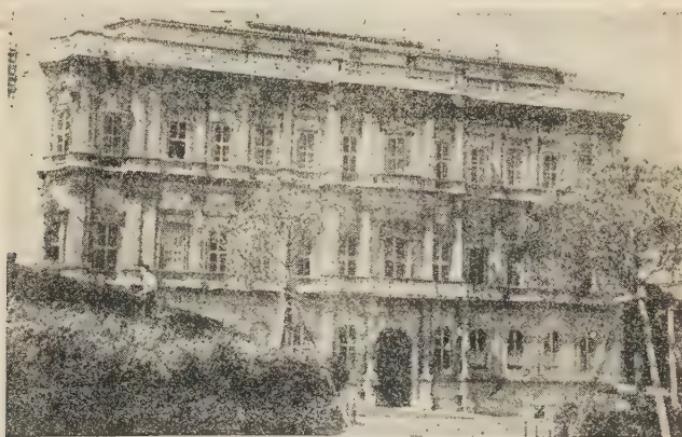
The United States sends the second largest group of students (following Greece), averaging a total of 500 for each year, and heads the American nations. It is followed, at some distance, by Columbia, Venezuela and Costarica, all nations in which Italian emigration has produced strong ties with the home country and greatly influenced local customs and taste. Australia is represented by very few elements and easily surpassed by non-Australian students, belonging mainly to families formerly resident in the states of Eastern Europe.

Table I - FOREIGN STUDENTS REGISTERED WITH
ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Albania	6	4	6	Lebanon	6	8	5
Austria	22	21	10	Pakistan	—	—	1
Belgium	3	6	2	Syria	16	16	15
Bulgaria	4	4	2	Thailand	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	6	9	3	Turkey	15	23	21
Denmark	4	—	—	Yemen	—	1	—
France	27	24	24	Egypt	13	12	10
Germany	38	34	30	Ethiopia	1	1	5
Greece	1,057	1,047	964	Eritrea	2	4	1
Ireland	1	1	2	Liberia	1	—	—
Iceland	1	—	—	Libya	9	8	11
Yugoslavia	21	35	21	Somalia	1	1	4
Luxembourg	—	2	1	Tunisia	—	1	—
Norway	—	—	1	Canada	3	4	3
Low Countries	2	2	1	Costarica	9	14	27
Baltic countries	3	3	5	Dominican R.	—	2	3
Poland	20	16	5	Guatemala	—	2	6
Portugal	3	4	5	Haiti	1	1	1
United Kingdom	19	19	19	Honduras	6	6	9
Roumania	8	7	3	Mexico	3	4	4
S. Marino	26	26	21	Panama	5	7	8
Spain	33	34	22	Salvador	3	13	10
Sweden	1	1	—	United States	501	514	486
Switzerland	85	89	87	Argentina	12	13	11
Hungary	9	10	9	Bolivia	1	—	—
U.S.S.R.	3	4	2	Brazil	8	6	5
Vatican City	7	5	3	Chile	1	2	4
Afghanistan	1	1	—	Columbia	41	44	33
Saudi Arabia	1	—	1	Ecuador	—	2	3
China	4	5	5	Peru	8	6	11
Japan	1	1	1	Uruguay	1	2	—
Jordan	4	4	2	Venezuela	26	31	77
India	2	4	7	Australia	2	2	3
Indochina	2	1	1	Total...	2,162	2,218	2,081
Iran	1	1	5				
Iraq	2	2	2				
Israel	26	17	17				

The figures in Table II may prove to be of even greater interest since they refer to the distribution of students among the various

faculties during the 1955-56 academic year and to the number of foreign students obtaining degrees or diplomas during the 1954-55 academic year. Of a total of 2,089 students, more than 879 were registered with the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, 305 with the Faculty of Mathematical, Physica land Natural Sciences and 258 with the Faculty of Engineering.



Perugia – Italian University for Foreigners

Foreign students are more numerous at the universities of Rome (470), Bologna (413), Milan (169) and Padua (132).

External students are most numerous in the faculties of medicine and surgery, veterinary science (a subject which appears to be very popular) and mathematical, physical and natural sciences, respectively: 246, 130 and 97. The most important groups of foreign students attend the medical schools – Greece, 114 and the United States, 84. Switzerland, 11 (registered in 1955-56). 126 Greek students are enrolled with the Faculty of Veterinary Science. Of the technical faculties, 14 Columbian and 10 Greek students are studying architecture, 48 Greeks are attending lectures in Engineering and 41 Greeks Industrial Chemistry.

During the academic year 1954-55, 194 foreign students obtained degrees or diplomas from Italian universities or senior institutes. Obviously, the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery is in the lead (82) followed by Veterinary Science (41). Third place is occupied by a faculty which earlier gave but little signs of popularity – literature and philosophy (13). These are followed by Engineering (12), Mathe-

matical, Physical and Natural Sciences (10), Pharmacy, Economy and Commerce (9). The greatest number of students obtaining degrees comes from the United States of America (61), Greece (54), Switzerland (12) and Spain (11).

Table II - FOREIGN STUDENTS REGISTERED DURING THE 1955-56 ACADEMIC YEAR AND FOREIGN STUDENTS OBTAINING DEGREES OR DIPLOMAS IN ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES - PER FACULTY

FACULTY	Foreign Students registered in 1955-56		Foreign Students obtaining degrees or diplomas in 1954-55
	Internal Students	External Students	
Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences	305	97	10
Pharmacy	95	30	9
Medicine & Surgery	879	246	82
Engineering	258	73	12
Architecture	83	44	5
Agrarian Science	36	27	1
Veterinary Science	112	130	41
Law	69	27	7
Economy and Commerce	85	20	9
Political Science	40	8	1
Literature & Philosophy	53	22	13
Teaching	11	8	1
Other Faculties and Institutes	(a)	7	3
	2,089	739	194

(a) The largest group is of 41 Greek students enrolled with the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry at Bologna.

The University of Rome awarded the highest number of degrees in 1954-55 (49). Of the total, 31 were given for Medicine and Surgery, 6 for Literature, 4 for Law, 2 for Pharmacy and Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, 1 for Architecture, 1 for Economy and Commerce and 1 for Political Science. Next comes the University of Bologna with a total of 40 degrees: 28 for Medicine and Surgery, 5 for Veterinary Science, 2 for Law, 2 for Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, 1 for Pharmacy, 1 for Literature and Philosophy and 1 for Industrial Chemistry. These are followed by the University of Milan (total 16, of which 5 for Medicine and Surgery, 4 for Economy and Commerce, 3 for Architecture), Pisa (16, of which 12 for Veterinary Science) and Naples (15, of which 12 for Veterinary Science).

The presence of overseas students in Italian universities is of great use for, apart from the educational benefits obtained, it stimulates reciprocal understanding. Those who receive an education in Italy are able to lay the foundation of a future, firm and solid friendship between Italy and the countries they represent.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1958

Examination of the currency areas and groups of products

The Italian Exchange Office and the Ministry of Foreign Trade have released final information on the 1958 trade balance, drawing data from the « Report on the Economic Situation of the State » (1).

During 1958, trade exchange totalled approximately 3,566 milliard lire (imports 1,981 milliard and exports 1,585 milliard) against 3,890 milliard registered in 1957. In monetary terms, this is a reduction of 8.4 % but, in terms of quantity, and duly considering that prices of imported products dropped by 8 % in 1958 and exports by 1 %, trade volume contracted by 3.2 %.

Geographical division of Italian foreign trade, in relation to imports, brings to light an increase in purchases from the sterling area (recovery of petroleum traffic with Kuwait after the Suez crisis) and a strong reduction in goods from France, Germany and the United States. A strong contraction is also to be noted in relation to the U.S.S.R., mostly due to a drop in the purchase of crude oil. French imports of Italian products also suffered a contraction because of the restrictions applied by the former State. Italian exports to Spain and the U.S.S.R. also dropped. On the other hand, final and official information shows marked expansion in Italian exports to Egypt, with an exchange of hard and soft grains, cereals and purchase of petroleum by Venezuela, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In order to give a correct interpretation to the figures included in Table 1, it should not be forgotten that the contraction in imports is due to the fall in prices rather than to a decrease in orders.

In fact, between 1957 and 1958, the import price index showed a drop of approximately 7 % while the index for the volume of imports

(1) See also: *Foreign Trade in 1956* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 1929-1938.

Table I - ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE PER CURRENCY AREA
(in millions of lire)

	Imports				Exports				Balance	
	1957	%	1958	%	1957	%	1958	%	1957	1958
<i>Division per currency area:</i>										
Belgium-Luxembourg	40,515		39,943		38,790		35,947		-1,725	3,996
France	121,425		93,803		101,087		84,082		-20,338	-
Saar	6,995		4,577		8,148		7,895		+1,153	9,721
German Fed. Rep.	2,920		2,463		4,677		104		-2,453	3,318
Low Countries	278,241		240,082		223,682		226,429		-55,559	2,359
Total for E.C.M. countries	47,597		50,969		34,196		32,441		-13,401	13,633
Somalia (It. Trust)	497,693	21.7	431,837	21.8	405,370	25.4	386,888	24.4	-92,323	18,528
Belgian Congo	4,836		8,665		3,082		3,994		-1,754	-44,939
Dutch Dep. (Oceania)	15,198		15,278		6,947		5,269		-8,251	4,671
French colonies & possessions	28		14		60		80		+32	10,009
Total for E.C.M. countries & possessions	6,372		4,212		8,597		7,070		+2,225	66
United Kingdom	524,127	22.8	460,006	23.2	424,056	26.6	403,311	25.4	-2,225	2,858
United Kingdom overseas possessions	121,845		108,781		99,224		108,266		-100,071	56,695
Ireland	64,246		53,755		35,658		34,354		-22,621	-
Iceland	1,650		896		2,006		2,028		-	515
Low Countries overseas possessions	2,602		1,387		987		576		-	-
Austria	3,772		386		456		576		-1,615	1,132
Denmark	98,902		93,024		53,102		45,589		-	811
Greece	37,481		43,251		12,407		12,144		-3,316	115
Norway	11,651		7,733		31,377		30,272		-45,800	-47,435
Iceland	13,371		11,619		10,463		12,984		-25,074	-31,107
Portugal	8,104		7,964		13,653		10,525		+19,726	-
Sweden	6,873		4,142		1,116		1,116		+2,208	22,539
Switzerland	43,285		39,124		44,639		2,755		+5,549	1,365
Turkey	66,329		63,277		121,932		42,700		-5,757	1,387
Total for O.E.E.C. countries	20,185		8,995		38,459		110,118		+1,354	3,576
1,024,423	44.6	904,540	45.7	889,535	55.8	842,134	53.1	+55,603	46,841	
Other countries of Sterling Area (excluding U.K., Ireland, Iceland and overseas possessions)								+18,274	+16,816	
Indonesia	440,458	19.2	395,007	19.9	125,628	7.9	122,274	7.7	-314,830	-272,733
Independent states - French franc	8,477	0.4	6,543	0.3	8,585	0.5	15,622	1.0	+108	9,079
Total for E.P.U. countries	30,209	1.3	23,345	1.2	22,822	1.4	22,913	1.4	-7,307	432
Total for dollar area countries	1,503,567	66.5	1,329,435	67.1	1,046,570	65.6	1,002,943	63.2	-456,997	-326,492
Total East Europe and continental China	535,452	23.3	403,984	20.4	278,351	17.5	312,657	19.7	-257,101	91,327
Total for other countries	72,087	3.1	71,608	3.6	71,538	4.5	75,333	4.8	-549	3,725
General total ...	184,900	8.1	175,568	8.9	197,120	12.4	194,221	12.3	+12,220	18,653
2,296,006	100.0	1,980,595	100.0	1,553,579	100.0	1,585,154	100.0	-702,427	-395,441	

Table II - FOREIGN TRADE PER GROUPS OF PRODUCTS - 1958

G R O U P S	Quantity (Tons)				Value (Million Lire)			
	Imports	Percentage increase or decrease between 1957 and 1958	Exports	Percentage increase or decrease between 1957 and 1958	Imports	Percentage increase or decrease between 1957 and 1958	Exports	Percentage increase or decrease between 1957 and 1958
Agricultural products	2,051,071	- 4.0	2,279,487	- 16.5	247,411	-13.5	205,151	-12.8
Livestock products	304,420	+ 3.8	3,207	- 32.8	142,630	-16.5	1,844	-37.3
Timber products	1,508,612	+18.9	43,004	+ 11.4	50,698	- 3.2	5,383	- 1.5
Fish and hunting products	48,284	+ 6.4	1,534	+ 52.3	13,236	+ 0.4	772	+10.6
<i>Total for above...</i>	<i>3,912,387</i>	<i>+ 4.5</i>	<i>2,327,232</i>	<i>- 16.1</i>	<i>453,975</i>	<i>-13.1</i>	<i>213,150</i>	<i>-12.8</i>
Metallic minerals and scrap ..	5,404,255	+ 5.9	117,614	- 30.8	114,072	-29.0	3,284	-19.9
Non-metallic minerals	33,576,260	- 1.4	997,208	+ 18.5	398,325	-19.4	11,989	- 5.1
<i>Total for mining and similar...</i>	<i>38,980,515</i>	<i>- 0.5</i>	<i>1,114,822</i>	<i>+ 10.2</i>	<i>512,397</i>	<i>-21.7</i>	<i>15,273</i>	<i>- 8.7</i>
Food products for human consumption	539,868	+28.9	826,313	- 25.8	137,705	+ 6.1	101,116	-23.1
Food products not for human consumption and animal residues	388,911	- 4.4	70,190	+ 11.0	63,453	-10.2	8,158	-21.0
Drinks	19,379	+31.8	195,585	- 5.2	3,432	+30.5	26,733	+ 8.4
Tobacco	568	-34.1	495	+131.3	1,369	-22.4	498	+50.5
Hides and leather	3,813	- 6.4	16,122	- 3.8	7,915	+ 1.9	9,764	-11.4
Textiles	49,359	- 7.1	130,324	- 10.3	56,645	-20.8	200,126	- 9.3
Clothing, furnishings and similar	1,602	+18.6	30,484	+ 15.2	4,455	+ 3.9	71,425	+16.7
Timber and cork	1,206,328	+ 0.6	40,153	- 11.8	55,703	- 1.1	16,363	+ 1.4
Paper and board	409,763	- 1.4	31,233	- 18.8	36,353	- 6.1	6,499	-12.5
Printing, publishing and similar	3,495	+ 8.1	8,397	+ 11.2	2,927	+11.6	5,433	+12.6
Photo-phono-motion pictures	307	+ 3.4	136	- 15.0	2,186	- 7.4	1,042	- 4.1
Metallurgical	1,464,220	- 1.1	896,635	+ 8.1	153,026	-19.3	110,677	+ 6.4
Machinery	131,431	-17.5	142,128	+ 16.8	159,524	-10.1	172,621	+17.7
Precision instruments	3,946	- 6.7	6,461	+ 15.4	27,655	- 3.1	39,286	+ 9.5
Transport vehicles	65,939	-53.9	333,510	+ 32.9	34,310	-33.2	217,459	+20.3
Other mechanical products	51,596	-20.4	159,522	- 7.7	26,664	- 2.8	47,914	+ 1.1
Processed non-metallic minerals (excluding derivatives of oil and coal)	286,936	- 9.5	362,624	+ 9.1	31,194	- 4.7	31,973	+ 3.8
Chemical	726,952	+22.8	1,634,510	+ 19.1	128,038	+ 6.6	109,888	+15.0
Derivatives from oil and coal	835,173	-26.5	6,753,275	+ 14.0	27,407	-23.7	111,032	- 4.8
Cellulose, artificial and synthetic fibres	94,373	-19.3	28,664	- 24.0	13,282	-18.0	9,249	-22.9
Rubber	9,475	- 8.1	18,275	- 15.5	4,703	+12.0	16,565	-14.1
Other manufactures	150,333	-29.	49,756	- 32.8	36,277	-22.8	42,910	-21.1
<i>Total various industries...</i>	<i>6,443,767</i>	<i>- 4.6</i>	<i>11,734,792</i>	<i>+ 8.6</i>	<i>1,014,223</i>	<i>- 9.4</i>	<i>1,356,731</i>	<i>+ 1.8</i>
<i>General total...</i>	<i>49,336,669</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>15,176,946</i>	<i>+ 4.0</i>	<i>1,980,595</i>	<i>-13.7</i>	<i>1,585,154</i>	<i>- 0.5</i>

showed a contraction of but 4 %. The most outstanding oscillations in Italian imports concern wheat, cotton, wool, timber, coal, oils and copper, but there has been a very marked increase in imports of me-

chanical products. The altered import level results from changes in the volume of raw materials needed by those productive sectors which were hit by the recession apparent during the first six months of the year, and those products undergoing a strong price reduction on the world market.

Contrary to what has happened in the case of imports, average prices for Italian exports registered a light rise in 1958 as a consequence of a marked increase in the price of horticultural products. The index for the volume of exports, therefore, shows a drop of 2 % in place of the 0.5 % registered for monetary value. In terms of quantity, the most outstanding reductions in Italian exports are seen

Table III – ITALIAN TRADE WITH EUROPE IN 1958
(in thousands of lire)

COUNTRY	Imports	Exports	Balance
Austria	93,023,813	45,588,771	— 47,435,042
Belgium-Luxembourg	39,943,383	35,947,300	— 3,996,083
Denmark	43,250,469	12,143,881	— 31,106,588
France	93,802,824	84,082,036	— 9,720,788
West Germany	240,082,057	226,428,990	— 13,653,067
Greece	7,732,560	30,271,690	+ 22,539,130
Yugoslavia	35,188,726	41,247,026	+ 6,058,300
Norway	11,619,270	12,984,283	+ 1,365,013
Low Countries	50,969,312	32,441,119	— 18,528,193
Poland	9,177,908	11,951,614	+ 2,773,706
Portugal	7,964,158	10,524,813	+ 2,560,655
United Kingdom	108,780,679	108,266,190	— 514,489
Spain	6,514,803	11,649,737	+ 5,124,934
Sweden	39,124,297	42,699,831	+ 3,575,534
Switzerland	63,276,915	110,118,016	+ 46,841,101
Turkey	8,994,756	25,810,968	+ 16,816,212
U.S.S.R.	24,870,817	19,406,639	— 5,464,178

for such items as wheat, sugar, citrus fruits, fresh fruits, wool products, artificial fibres and tyres. There has been a strong rise in exports of motor vehicles and spare parts, chemical products, petroleum products and certain steel products.

Imports and exports, considered according to groups of States, reached the figure of 970 milliard lire for imports (7.6 % less than in 1957) and 840 milliard lire for exports (5.5 % less than in 1957) relative to the O.E.E.C. countries (1). As regards the sterling area,

(1) See also: *Italo-French Trade* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. IV, No. 809-814; *Italy's Trade with Belgium* – Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 1049-1052; *Italy's Trade with Benelux* – Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 1849-1850.

although imports over the two years in question contracted by 11.9 %, exports rose by 8.5 %. The most marked fall in imports refers to the United States (24.8 %), exports registering an increase of 6.8 %.

Table III illustrates Italian trade with the European countries in 1958.

The above data become all the more interesting if examination is made of the trade balance with other countries with which Italy has an import-export traffic of considerably less proportions. Such countries include Albania (+ 734,342,000 lire), Bulgaria (— 639,966,000 lire), Czechoslovakia (— 778,050,000 lire), Finland (— 1,764,449,000 lire), Saar (— 2,359,664,000 lire), East Germany (+ 328,889,000 lire), Ireland (+ 1,132,120,000 lire), Iceland (— 810,868,000 lire), Malta (+ 6,603,216,000 lire), Roumania (— 2,984,023,000 lire) and Hungary (— 2,426,394,000 lire).

The year 1958 also witnessed some fresh *legislation* urgently needed for the purpose of meeting new situations arising from foreign trade. Such legislation covered unification of ordinary foreign accounts and convertibility of the lira and extension of the multilateral payments system to Spain and the eastern states. The latter came into force with the renewal of bilateral trade agreements.

As from February 1, 1958, all ordinary foreign accounts and deposits of «*free currency nations*» and ordinary accounts and deposits of E.P.U. countries were closed and replaced by «*foreign capital accounts and deposits*». This decision helped considerably towards reaching free convertibility of the lira and encouraging foreign investments (1).

Finally, it should be remembered that Italy has almost cancelled its deficit with the «*European Payments Union*» (E.P.U.) following a year that showed a series of favourable balances. During the first eleven months of 1957, this deficit was equal to 445 million units, equal to the same figure in dollars, but, by November 1958, it had dropped to approximately 1.5 million dollars, and data for the complete year will probably show that this latter deficit has been eliminated (2).

(1) The wisdom of this decision is proved by the considerable increase in foreign investments. According to the I.C.E., total foreign investments at November 30, 1958, exceeded 16 milliard lire while, apart from bills, private investments, during the period January-November 1958, were approximately 85 milliard lire.

(2) See also: *The Export Trade Signals Italy's Economic Progress - «Italian Affairs»*, Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 1529-1534.

ITALIAN LINES



ITALIA

North and South America - Central America North and South Pacific

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia - Africa - Australia

ADRIATICA

Egypt Israel - Lebanon - Syria - Cyprus - Turkey Black Sea - Greece

TIRRENIA

Libya Tunis Sicily - Sardinia - Corsica - Malta - Marseilles - Spain - Northern Europe

THE EIGHTH INCOME TAX DECLARATION

Regional Distribution and Comparison with Preceding Years

By March 31, 1958, the last day for presentation of the eighth declaration of income, 4,065,635 returns had been made, this being a reduction of 37,457 against the previous year, equal to approximately 0.9 %. The drop, as Table I explains, is the result of a contraction, in Central, South and Insular Italy, totalling 44,452 units, for the northern regions registered an increase of 6,995 returns over 1957. It should be realised, however, that the lower figure concerns statements made by persons having incomes below the minimum tax level.

Total returns during 1958 numbered 3,562,402 against 3,602,246 registered in 1957 (39,844 less) while company statements were 503,233 against 500,846 (2,387 more).

Table I – TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOME TAX RETURNS FROM PRIVATE PERSONS AND COMPANIES – INCOME TAX DECLARATIONS BETWEEN 1951-1958

YEAR	Northern Italy	Central Italy	Southern Italy	Insular Italy	Total
1951	2,007,218	712,161	869,216	336,091	3,924,896
1952	1,822,250	686,448	622,887	268,540	3,400,125
1953	2,085,020	804,209	632,965	253,747	3,775,941
1954	2,167,894	883,112	703,805	274,414	4,029,225
1955	2,204,394	898,546	708,076	265,869	4,076,885
1956	2,226,548	883,765	678,915	257,352	4,046,580
1957	2,268,951	898,939	678,740	256,462	4,103,092
1958	2,275,946	888,680	652,852	248,157	4,065,635

An article published earlier in « Italian Affairs » explained the reason why oscillations are apparent in the above Table I and why those statements upon which tax may be levied are more important than the total returns (1). Statements liable to a tax levy are shown in

(1) See also : *Income Taxes* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 2675-2680.

Table II which also illustrates the rise in the number of statements between 1952 and 1958 (21,599 more liable to income tax and 57,247 more liable to complementary tax) and in the total income declared (an increase of approximately 31 and 129 milliard lire for the two categories) as well as in the average incomes. The average incomes declared for the purposes of income tax have risen from 586,000 lire to 602,000 lire, company income rising from 1,466,000 lire to 1,472,000 lire. Returns liable to complementary tax show an increase from 1,336,000 lire to 1,379,000 lire.

Table II – STATEMENTS LIABLE TO INCOME AND COMPLEMENTARY TAX BETWEEN 1952 AND 1958 (a)

YEAR	Returns liable to Income Tax				Returns liable to Complementary Tax		
	No.	Income Declared (million lire)	Average Income		No.	Income Declared (milliard lire)	Average Income (Thousand lire)
			Private	Company			
1952	781,306	396,320	441	1,018	1,137,533	959	843
1953	774,610	433,157	493	1,123	1,199,505	1,167	973
1954	819,906	475,431	522	1,136	1,259,402	1,302	1,033
1955	848,822	507,385	539	1,238	1,264,481	1,380	1,091
1956	871,018	545,955	545	1,334	1,162,529	1,436	1,235
1957	903,418	608,191	586	1,466	1,201,931	1,606	1,336
1958	925,017	639,027	602	1,472	1,259,178	1,735	1,379

(a) Income declared in 1951 cannot be used for comparison since particulars in statements for that year refer to taxable income only.

Table III contains data illustrating the regional distribution of returns, with the respective incomes declared. Lombardy heads the list in both categories. Under the column marked « Income Tax » it is followed, at some distance, by Piedmont and Emilia-Romagna, while under « Complementary Tax », Lazio, Piedmont, Tuscany and Emilia follow in close order.

As far as income tax is concerned, most of the figures show a rise over the previous year, both in the number of taxable returns and the incomes declared. Most marked increases are to be found in Lombardy, Emilia, Piedmont, Tuscany and Veneto, while the most conspicuous contraction appears to be in Campania. One region, Liguria, shows two contrasting changes – 2,169 returns less than the preceding year (equal to a drop of 2.5 milliard lire) from industrial, trade, artisan and agricultural enterprises and an increase of 2,565 returns (corresponding to an increase of 2 milliard lire in income) from professional and artistic activities.

The number of statements liable to complementary tax has risen almost everywhere, showing percentages that range between 12.72 % for Piedmont to 10.62 % for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 8.59 % for Trent-

ino-Alto Adige, etc. The only exceptions are Umbria (0.16 % drop), Calabria (0.51 % drop) and Sardinia (1.01 % drop) which show contractions of a modest nature. Lazio presents a curious case, since the number of returns made for the purpose of complementary tax is equal to that of 1957 (153,997). This is a fact that happens only on very rare occasions.

Table III - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TAX STATEMENTS IN 1958
AND TOTAL INCOMES DECLARED

R E G I O N	Statements liable to			
	Income Tax		Complementary Tax	
	No.	Income Declared (million lire)	No.	Income Declared (million lire)
Piedmont	121,641	86,139	143,735	202,967
Valle d'Aosta	2,358	1,394	5,367	6,238
Lombardy	216,358	157,378	260,914	392,556
Trentino-Alto Adige	18,978	12,291	21,194	26,371
Veneto	74,373	54,809	87,283	123,015
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	26,676	17,570	50,724	62,761
Liguria	48,754	40,372	97,019	123,469
Emilia-Romagna	101,555	59,553	101,718	132,377
Tuscany	87,581	60,772	102,035	136,736
Umbria	10,842	6,362	15,136	19,260
Marches	20,007	11,332	25,462	32,108
Lazio	65,321	52,810	153,997	225,148
Abruzzi & Molise	12,545	6,736	18,493	22,466
Campania	39,265	24,941	57,724	77,406
Apulia	25,853	15,070	34,982	44,308
Lucania	3,194	1,594	4,975	5,905
Calabria	8,959	4,815	13,513	17,406
Sicily	31,297	18,655	47,261	61,853
Sardinia	9,460	6,434	17,646	22,596
ITALY	925,017	639,027	1,259,178	1,734,846
North Italy	610,693	429,506	767,954	1,069,754
Central Italy	183,751	131,276	296,630	413,252
Southern Italy	89,816	53,156	129,687	167,491
Insular Italy	40,757	25,089	64,907	84,449
ITALY	925,017	639,027	1,259,178	1,734,846

The total income declared has increased in all regions, although there are some variations (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 14.68 %; Piedmont, 13.8 %; Trentino-Alto Adige, 12.58 %; Tuscany, 10.29 %).

Even more useful to regional analysis of taxation, and thus to the economic potential, is a comparison between percentage data rather than between numerical information. Table IV shows that Northern Italy, representing 44 % of the entire population, was responsible for 56 % of the tax returns in 1958. It is also responsible for 63 % of the taxable returns and the income declared represents approxi-

mately 63 % of the total for Italy. The central regions, with 18 % of the population, is responsible for 22 % of the tax returns and 23 % of the income declared. But the inhabitants in the South, representing a quarter of the entire population, made only one sixth of the total number of tax returns, a tenth of which was liable to a tax levy, and represented only one eleventh of the total income declared.

Table IV - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
TAX STATEMENTS AND INCOME DECLARED
(1958 - Per region)

R E G I O N	Population	Total No. Returns	Returns liable to tax	
			No.	Income declared
Piedmont	7.46	10.46	12.15	12.17
Valle d'Aosta	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.32
Lombardy	13.94	18.10	21.86	23.20
Trentino-Alto Adige	1.54	1.59	1.84	1.63
Veneto	7.82	7.48	7.40	7.49
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2.49	3.33	3.55	3.38
Liguria	3.31	5.53	6.68	6.90
Emilia-Romagna	7.28	9.21	9.31	8.09
Tuscany	6.54	8.60	8.68	8.31
Umbria	1.65	1.47	1.19	1.07
Marches	2.76	2.85	2.08	1.83
Lazio	7.38	8.97	10.04	11.70
Abruzzi & Molise	3.39	2.19	1.42	1.23
Campania	9.38	6.19	4.44	4.35
Apulia	6.89	5.54	2.78	2.50
Lucania	1.32	0.71	0.37	0.30
Calabria	4.31	1.44	1.03	0.93
Sicily	9.53	4.84	3.59	3.80
Sardinia	2.81	1.25	1.24	0.80
ITALY...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
North Italy	44.04	55.95	63.14	63.18
Central Italy	18.33	21.89	21.99	22.91
Southern Italy	25.29	16.07	10.04	9.31
Insular Italy	12.34	6.09	4.83	4.60
ITALY...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Insular Italy, with an eighth of the population, was responsible for one sixteenth of the returns, a twenty-first part of taxable income and a twenty second part of total income declared. The difference is very marked and demonstrates the gigantic task that still has to be faced in order to introduce a more balanced economic level between the various regions.

The situation becomes even more evident after an examination of the proportional indices for each region. Lombardy, with less than 14 % of the population, is responsible for 18 % of the tax returns made, 22 % of the total liable to a tax levy and more than 23 % of

**Table V – AVERAGE INCOMES DECLARED FOR COMPLEMENTARY TAX
(Per region – 1958 – Thousand lire)**

REGION	Average Income	REGION	Average Income
Piedmont	1,413	Abruzzi & Molise	1,215
Alle d'Aosta	1,162	Campania	1,341
Lombardy	1,505	Apulia	1,266
Rentino-Alto Adige	1,244	Lucania	1,187
Etneto	1,409	Calabria	1,288
Riuli-Venezia Giulia	1,237	Southern Italy	1,292
Sicilia	1,273	Sicily	1,308
Emilia-Romagna	1,301	Sardinia	1,281
Northern Italy	1,393	Insular Italy	1,301
Tuscania	1,340		
Umbria	1,272		
Marches	1,261		
Lazio	1,462		
Central Italy	1,396		
		ITALY...	1,379

declared income. Calabria, with a population equal to 4.3 %, is responsible for approximately one seventieth part of the tax returns, a hundredth part of the total liable to a tax levy and a one hundred and tenth part of declared income. Between these two extremes lie Liguria, Piedmont, Lazio, Emilia-Romagna and so on, down to Apulia, Sardinia and Lucania.



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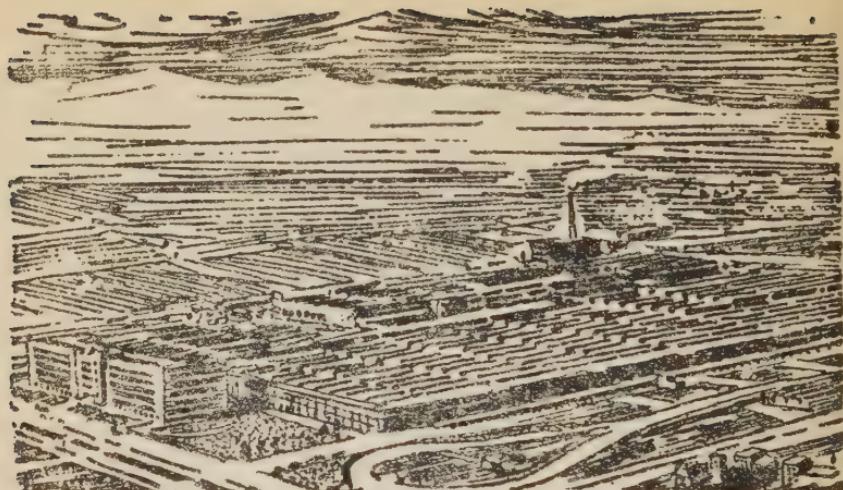
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STATE ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Structure of Public Assistance National and Local Assistance Agencies

State assistance, more commonly known as public assistance, consists of a complex structure based on protective norms that control all undertakings in favour of needy persons (1).

For the purpose of fulfilling such an objective, the State uses its own departments — that is, under Government control — and those bodies whose aims are the same, but which are considered as a form of *indirect assistance*. Relative legislation authorises direct Government departments to assume particular functions in relation to control and financing of public and private assistance, and the help that can be given to particular categories of persons.

Public bodies operating in the Regions, Provinces and Communes carry out indirect assistance of an obligatory nature. Public bodies of a national character exercise those functions assigned to them under established law or by special statutes. On the basis of Law No. 6972 of July 17, 1890, public institutes are obliged to offer assistance to needy persons and to be responsible for their economic and moral rehabilitation.

To further such a social undertaking, the State annually approves a sum of more than 425 milliard lire, to which should be added all expenditure borne by the regions, provinces and communes and the Public Institutes for Assistance. This latter sum generally exceeds one hundred milliard lire per annum.

Public assistance, in Italy, is offered on a vast scale and in favour of an unlimited category of persons. The organization required is extensive and there are a very large number of bodies instituted. The

(1) See also: *Social Welfare and Assistance for the Italian Workers - « Italian Affairs »*, Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 1055-1061.

following explanation will help the reader understand the manner in which the poor and needy are cared for and the principal objective of each of the agencies created for this specific task.

The objectives of assistance organizations under Government control

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Exercises control over Agencies and Organizations specializing in Public Assistance and is responsible for their total or partial expenditure.

The Ministry for Public Health – Under Article 5 of Law No. 296 March 13, 1958 (*Official Gazette*, April 14, 1958) the «Ministry for Public Health, in conformity with current laws, shall be responsible for all agencies of a national character which, either totally or in part, offer health assistance, with the exception of those of a social and assistance nature that, by law, are under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security». This means that the Ministry for Public Health controls the functions of O.N.M.I. and the Italian Red Cross, psychiatric hospitals, orphanages, permanent and temporary centres for minors, sanitary and scholastic assistance, organizes schemes aiming at control of social diseases (polio, trachoma, malaria, venereal diseases etc.) and coordinates the programmes of special agencies (provincial anti-tubercular groups, sanatoriums, the Italian anti-Tumour League etc.) to which it also makes financial contributions.

The Administration for Italian and International Assistance – A.A.I. This organization formulates assistance programmes for nursery schools, childrens' refectories, educational and recreational centres, summer holiday camps for children, institutes for children and adults, particular attention being paid to diet. It also carries out a vocational training programme for minors living in institutes, is responsible for the training of personnel specialising in assistance to the poor and also gives help to needy, foreign refugees. Through the Administrative Committee for Assistance to the Homeless (UNRRA-CASAS) it is also responsible for the construction of residential areas in under-developed zones and social assistance to new settlers.

Ministry of the Interior – Operating through the Department of Public Assistance, the Prefectures and the Provincial Committees for Public Assistance, the Ministry controls all activities undertaken by the provincial and communal authorities and public and private organizations. It also approves grants to public and private bodies and organizes summer holiday camps for children, nursery schools, public centres, etc., offers aid to specific categories of the poor (needy persons unable to work, minors born during the post-war period and living in poor conditions) and also controls the Winter Help Fund.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security – Approves subsidies for assistance purposes, particularly in relation to vocational training for unemployed persons. It is also responsible for helping migrant workers and persons returning from other countries. It also controls the operations of the National Institute of Assistance to Orphans of Italian Workers, the National Institute for Sailors, the National Institute for Southern Italy, etc.

Ministry of Public Instruction – Controls the activities of scholastic bodies and gives partial financial aid. It also makes contributions towards the building of new nursery schools, examines and approves requests for entry as boarders to specific schools, offers scholarships and financial assistance to poor students who are considered worthy of higher education, etc.

Ministry of Justice – Responsible for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and abandoned children. It also gives assistance to poor people, finances legal council for persons released from prison [and gives aid to their families.

The *Ministry for Foreign Affairs* also interests itself in aid* and assistance to emigrants and Italian citizens resident abroad. The *Ministry of Defence* grants special subsidies to needy servicemen and their families, the *Ministry for the Merchant Marine* helps seamen and fishermen, while the *Ministry of the Treasury* contributes towards the upkeep of hospitals and sanatoriums.

Assistance organizations not under Government control

1. TERRITORIAL BODIES

Region. The Constitution authorises the Regional Authority to issue legislation on assistance. While waiting for execution of regulations on regional powers, the four regions granted a special Statute (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige and the Valle d'Aosta) carry out the following activities: contributions for the upkeep of orphanages, maternity homes, hospitals, boarding schools, nursery schools and summer camps for children. In Trentino-Alto Adige a Regional Centre of Social Service has been opened. The Constitution also permits the Region to control activities undertaken by the Provinces, Communes and related associations, the E.C.A. and public institutes of assistance.

Province. The obligatory functions exercised by the Provincial Authorities include aid to the insane, illegitimate children, children who have been abandoned or otherwise left to their own resources, blind and deaf and dumb persons capable of being rehabilitated, contri-

butions to the provincial federations of O.N.M.I., health services, assistance to tubercular sufferers, and contributions to special training centres for children. The Provinces may also finance schemes for the protection of orphans and the homeless and make contributions to other forms of assistance which are considered necessary.

Commune. The responsibilities of the Communes, whether compulsory or otherwise, are mainly concerned with medical care of the poor and the distribution of medicines. They also hold themselves responsible for needy families during cases of infectious disease, paying hospital expenses and doctors' fees. They also contribute towards provincial expenses entailed in assistance to illegitimate children, the maintenance of persons unfit for work, the School Association, the Anti-tubercular Association and provide accommodation for the local O.N.M.I. Committee. Non-compulsory activities generally take the form of health and school assistance for needy children and distribution of items of food.



«Tor Marancio» Rome - Nursery School

2. PUBLIC BODIES OF A NATIONAL CHARACTER

a) Assistance to infants and minors :

Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia (National Institute for the Protection of Expectant Mothers and Children). Exercises control over institutes specializing in aid to expectant

mothers and their children, needy mothers, etc. It also provides assistance for newly born children and concerns itself with their maintenance up to the age of five years. The Institute will also look after children of needy families up to any age, provide assistance to minors suffering from abnormal physical or psychic defects, children who have been abandoned and juvenile delinquents.

Ente Nazionale per l'Assistenza agli Orfani dei Lavoratori Italiani – E.N.A.O.L.I. (National Institute for Assistance to Orphans of Italian Workers). Provides accommodation for the orphans of Italian workers, offers vocational training and possibly employment and gives health assistance. The Institute grants scholarships and subsidies.

Opera Nazionale per gli Orfani di Guerra – O.N.O.G. (National Institute for War Orphans). Provides accommodation, in schools or orphanages, grants subsidies and scholarships, organizes summer holiday camps, health assistance and finds employment for them (1).

b) Special categories of needy persons are catered for as follows:

Ente Nazionale per la Protezione e l'Assistenza dei Sordomuti (2) – E.N.S. (National Association for Assistance to the Deaf and Dumb). This organization grants subsidies, provides free medical treatment and maintains special schools for the deaf and dumb.

Opera Nazionale Ciechi Civili – O.N.C.C. (National Association for the Blind). Provides life pensions to the blind unable to work and promotes and encourages all undertakings in favour of the blind.

Unione Italiana Ciechi – U.I.C. (Italian Union for the Blind). Protects the interests of the blind, promotes rehabilitation and provides employment.

c) Assistance to Workers :

Ente Nazionale Assistenza Lavoratori – E.N.A.L. (National Association for Workers' Assistance). Promotes special courses and hobbies for all categories of workers for the purpose of increasing moral, physical and mental capacity. The association also maintains summer holiday camps and arranges technical training courses.

Istituti Previdenziali – I. N. P. S., I. N. A. I. L., I. N. A. M., E.N.P.D.E.P., etc. (Social Assistance Associations). Responsible for all forms of assistance to workers and their families: free spa treatment, aid to invalids, educational facilities for children, etc.

(1) There are also special institutions for the orphans of officers and men of the Armed Forces, the Corps of Carabinieri, Finance Guards, etc.

(2) See also: *Blind, Deaf and Dumb Welfare* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 2529-2536.

d) Assistance to Special Categories :

Opera Nazionale per gli Invalidi di Guerra - O.N.I.G. (National Association of War Invalids). Provides medical, orthopaedic and pathological treatment for civil and military war invalids and arranges courses of technical training.

Associazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci - A.N.C.R. (1) (National Association of Ex-Servicemen). Offers subsidies to ex-servicemen in need, organizes summer holiday camps and medical centres.

Associazione Nazionale Mutilati ed Invalidi di Guerra - A.N.M.I.G. (National Association of War Invalids). Protects the rights of war invalids and provides employment and assistance.

Associazione Nazionale Famiglie Caduti in Guerra (National Association for the Families of War Dead). Provides moral and material assistance to the families of War dead.

Other organizations of a national character providing assistance include : The Italian Red Cross Association (C.R.I.), The National Institute of Assistance (E.N.A.M.), The National Association of Italian Pensioners (O.N.P.I.), The National Association for Assistance to Seamen, The Veterans' National Association (O.N.C.) and the « G. Kirner » National Institute (for assistance to secondary school teachers).

3. LOCAL AGENCIES OF A PUBLIC NATURE

a) Consortia of public agencies specialising in assistance to needy persons :

Consorzi Provinciali Antitubercolari (Provincial anti-Tubercular Consortia). Authorised to undertake all activities concerned with the anti-tubercular programme. Coordination of provincial and other schemes in favour of t. b. sufferers (treatment, subsidies and medicines).

Enti Provinciali Antitracomatosi (Provincial anti-Trachoma Agencies). Operate dispensaries and schools.

b) Public Institutes of Assistance and Charity :

Ente Comunale di Assistenza - E.C.A. (Communal Assistance Agencies). Obligatory in all Communes, these agencies provide general forms of assistance, both immediate and temporary, to families in need. They also look after the interests of the poor, provide legal advice when necessary, control the activities of other assistance and charity organizations annexed to them, promote aid to orphans and abandoned children, care for the poor blind and deaf and dumb, act

(1) See also: *National Association of War Wounded* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. V No. 4, pp. 1299-1300.

for the State in the payment of subsidies or distribution of foodstuffs and medicines and promote all schemes undertaken by the Communes in favour of the poor.

Other public institutes of assistance and charity

These mainly consist of organizations which have been created over a period of centuries by private and citizens' associations. Under Law No. 6,972 of July 17, 1890, the State attributed a public character to many of these associations, recognising the usefulness of the social aims they embraced. The above law also controls the form new institutes of this type should assume, the responsibilities of the committees, regulations to be followed and the control exercised by the Government.

The general title of « Institutes of Public Assistance and Charity » also embraces certain associations that operate throughout the whole of Italy. These are : *Ente Nazionale per la Protezione Morale del fanciullo* (E.N.P.M.F.), *Istituto Nazionale di Beneficenza « Vittorio Emanuele III »*, *Istituto Nazionale « Umberto e Margherita di Savoia »*, *Opera Nazionale per l'Assistenza agli Orfani dei Sanitari Italiani*, *Opera per l'Assistenza ai Profughi Giuliani e Dalmati*, *Unione Italiana di Assistenza all'Infanzia* (1). There are also several other associations providing food and lodging for the poor, of 4216 altogether, orphanages, colleges, boarding schools, institutes for abandoned children, rehabilitation centres, homes for the aged, institutes for the blind, deaf and dumb, lodging houses, etc. Medical centres and sanatoriums number 1,536, while hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, tubercular centres are numerous. Other organizations include centres for all forms of assistance (1,560), foundations for the awarding of scholarships, assistance centres for ex-convicts, ambulance centres, etc.

c) Institutes for School Assistance :

Patronati Scolastici – present, by law, in all Communes. They are responsible for helping elementary school children and nursery schools. These organizations provide needy children with the necessary school textbooks, grant subsidies, distribute free meals and make contributions to summer holiday camps and childrens' clubs. The *Casse Scolastiche* operate in a similar manner, providing help for children attending secondary schools. The *Opere universitarie* give aid to university undergraduates and are responsible for the *Case dello Studente* (Student Houses) and the awarding of scholarships.

(1) For Children, see also: *The National Association for the Protection of Children* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 2459-2462; « Boys' Towns » in Italy Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 2537-2539; *Anti-Tubercular Assistance to Children*, Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 2697-2700.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS
OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE PRESIDENCY
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Periodical

Documenti di vita Italiana, a monthly review in Italian of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year IX).

Documents de la Vie Italienne, a two-monthly review in French of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Hoy en Italia, a two-monthly review in Spanish of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VIII).

Documenti - Berichte über das Leben in Italien, a two-monthly review in German of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Vita Italiana, monthly posters in Italian of political documentation (at 60th issue).

Non periodical

The Service also edits series of volumes and pamphlets for distribution in Italy and abroad. The following volumes have been published, among others: «*Italie d'aujourd'hui*» (out of print) - «*Italy Today*» (out of print) - «*La Italia de hoy*» (out of print) - «*Italien von Heute*» (out of print) - «*Un decennio di vita italiana: 1946-1956*» - «*Un decennio de vida italiana*» - «*Ten Years of Italian Democracy: 1946-1956*» (out of print) - «*Dix ans de démocratie en Italie*» - «*Die Entwicklung Italiens im Letzehnt*».

The following pamphlets were published only in Italian: «*Comunicati del Consiglio dei Ministri*» (Communiqués of the Council of Ministers), «*Elezioni amministrative*» (Local Elections), «*Discorsi del Presidente Gronchi negli Stati Uniti*» (Speeches of President Gronchi in the United States), «*La questione ungherese e il Canale di Suez*» (The Question of Hungary and the Suez Canal), various monographs, celebrations of special events, etc.

The Service distributes, on request, photographs documenting Italian life or plastic clichés, to Italian and foreign newspapers; it is also responsible for the production of film documentaries illustrating the development of Italian life. The documentaries produced — many of which have been dubbed in a number of languages and distributed abroad — total 150.

Technical Services of the Police and Security Forces

STRUCTURAL CHANGES TO MEET MODERN REQUIREMENTS

The need to constantly strengthen and perfect the structure and organization of the Public Security Forces has led to the introduction of new regulations and orders concerning purchase of new equipment, installations and furnishings and modifications to structure and operations (1).

In any well organized service, it is the efficiency of its subordinate departments that measures the results obtained, and this is particularly true of the police and security services which are also closely connected with other sectors of Public Authority.

To further guarantee public order and respect of the law, the State has recently introduced new legislation which considerably strengthens Public Security forces. Much of this new legislation concerns equipment and installations for the technical departments, particularly *radio and telecommunications*, and also *barracks and billets* for personnel, for it should not be forgotten that such security forces include the *Corps of Carabinieri* (2).

Police Barracks and Billets

The question of finding suitable barracks and billets for personnel of the security forces has become more and more important over the past few years. A special department, known as «The Police Housing Section», under the direct control of the Security Police Command, was brought into being, under Law No. 702 of July 2, 1952. This

(1) See also: *Police Personnel and Services* - «Italian Affairs», Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 1981-1990.

(2) See also: *The Corps of Carabinieri* - «Italian Affairs», Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 2293-2296.

department has assumed responsibilities and duties that were originally entrusted to the Provincial authorities.

The police forces are currently housed in more than 6,000 premises of all kinds, leased from private owners, including stations and substations used by the Corps of Carabinieri, ordinary and special Public Security commands (Mobile Police, Railway Police, Border Police, Air, Sea and Land Forces), schools, transport depots, maintenance depots, V.E.C.A. depots, Public Security sub-commands, etc., as well as 700 premises of all types belonging to the State.

More than 3,500 of the premises originally taken over by the police forces were in an extremely dilapidated condition, and efforts have been made to improve them so that they meet modern requirements of hygiene and comfort. A three-fold programme was introduced, as follows:

a) Owners were asked to carry out essential repairs; in compensation, property owners were permitted to increase rents to the limits permitted by law or, in cases where extensive rebuilding was needed, new leases were stipulated, the proprietors gaining the benefits of new rent acts;

b) Lessors were requested to carry out necessary maintenance and provide such necessary installations as showers, improved sanitary services, eating and cooking equipment, storerooms for domestic fuel, etc.;

c) Leasing of new premises after previous ones had been condemned.

Examining its own property, the State introduced an extensive programme which embraced modernization and functional operation. Former Fascist barracks, very suitable to the requirements of the security forces, have been repaired and modernised. Expenditure on normal maintenance has been the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior, but undertakings of a more extensive nature concerning State property, have been financed by the Ministry of Public Works through its regional offices which call upon the Civil Engineers Dept. for all planning.

The programme completed during 1957 may be summarised as follows :

Privately-owned barracks: payment of rent - 3,213 leases for an annual total of 2,070,828,203 lire; maintenance and repairs - 54,441,494 lire; 360 new leases for new premises.

State-owned barracks: a) minor repairs – 52,450,000 lire credited to local Prefectures and Commands; b) major repairs and noteworthy improvements, new installations – 125,035,890 lire, including:

1) <i>Rome</i> – Public Security Barracks – Repairs and new premises	Lire	15,500,000
2) <i>Rome</i> – Former « Natanti » Section – Repairs and installation of heating plant	Lire	13,548,420
3) <i>Rome</i> – « Gruppo Autonomo » Barracks – Various repairs and sanitary installations	Lire	7,798,305
4) <i>Foggia</i> – Transport Depot – Reorganization and modifications to stores depot	Lire	7,700,000
5) <i>Milan</i> – Public Security Barracks, Cadamosto – Installation of kitchen	Lire	5,680,000
6) <i>Rome</i> – Public Security Barracks, Trevi – Structural changes and repairs	Lire	4,500,000
7) <i>Campi di Bisenzio</i> (Florence) – Former Fascist Barracks – Repairs and modification – Barracks for Corps of Carabinieri	Lire	3,500,000
8) <i>Parma</i> – Public Security Barracks – Installation of kitchen	Lire	3,000,000
9) <i>Genoa</i> – Public Security Barracks « Nino Bixio » – Share in installation of new electric light and power circuit	Lire	2,610,000
10) <i>Nettuno</i> – Public Security Training School – Modifications to gymnasium	Lire	2,092,000

Law No. 798, which came into force on September 9, 1957, authorised extraordinary expenditure amounting to one milliard lire for the construction of barracks. This sum, divided between the Corps of Carabinieri and the Public Security forces, has been used for the following:

1) <i>Udine</i> Barracks	Lire	260,000,000
2) <i>Perugia</i> Barracks	Lire	75,000,000
3) Barracks, Provincial Command, <i>Taranto</i> ..	Lire	111,000,000
4) Barracks at <i>Colle del Thedulo</i> and <i>Cresta del Furggen</i> (Aosta)	Lire	30,000,000
5) <i>Talana</i> (Nuoro) Barracks	Lire	12,000,000
6) <i>Nulvi</i> (Sassari) Barracks	Lire	12,000,000

Part of the plans for new barracks at Ancona has already been completed, and the remaining half milliard lire is to be used in the construction of others at Agrigento, Arezzo, Belluno, Benevento, Cosenza and Matera; others are to be repaired and modernised. New additions are also to be made to existing barracks at Genoa and Padua.

Radio - Telegraph and Telephone Services

In view of the constant technical progress in telecommunications over short, medium and long distances, the Public Security authorities have paid particular attention to the introduction of suitable measures which will ensure the police a radio-telegraphic and telephonic network equal to those already used by other public and private organizations.

The radio-telegraphic and telephonic services of the Public Security forces, whether located under the control of the area commands, the Prefects' offices, the local police departments, zonal commands or offices of the Corps of Carabinieri, have been notably strengthened over the past few years, due to the interest of the Technical Services Department of the Public Security Command Office, which is responsible for all technical and administrative matters relating to such services.

A special inter-urban telephone network has been installed within existing autonomous and urban circuits, special lines having been taken over from the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications. This permits direct contact between the Ministry of the Interior, at Palazzo del Viminale, and all the Prefects' offices, thus affording much saving of time and speedy service.

Independent circuits, used by the Prefectures, have also been improved. Many of the existing circuits used by the police and the Carabinieri were old and unsuitable to modern requirements. New installations have been effected and modifications carried out and it is estimated that expenditure on this activity alone exceeds 300 million lire.

To improve connections with the Rome *Questura*, a complete, new telephone exchange has been brought into service and external and internal circuits have been modified. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of urban lines, with corresponding alterations to networks used by local police authorities, Prefects' offices, commands and the Corps of Carabinieri.

Telegraphic communication between the Ministry of the Interior, the Prefectures and the more important local police stations, as also police commands along the frontier have been improved. New circuits have been leased from the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications at an expense of over 20 million lire and new teletype machines purchased. All installations considered out of date have been replaced and current needs can be met in every way.

A great deal of the *radio equipment* originally used by the security forces came from Allied surplus and from A.R.A.R. camps. Used in

times of necessity, it has now been replaced by completely new and modern installations and stockpiles of spares have been prepared. Particular care has been paid to the equipment furnished to territorial commands and mobile sections of the Public Security forces and the traffic police.

Finally, following the transfer of the Scientific Police Division to larger premises in the proximity of Rome's World Fair Ground, several modifications have had to be made to telephonic and telegraphic circuits. These now ensure instant communication between the Ministry of the Interior and all the local Prefectures and commands.

The efficiency of the telecommunications service operated by the Police resulted in this service being completely unaffected by the strikes called by Post Office personnel in March 1957 and November 1958. In agreement with the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Defence, emergency measures have been drafted which will assure continued functioning of at least a part of the communications system should strikes occur again. The plan already prepared has proved to be entirely satisfactory and it will undoubtedly reduce many of the serious consequences that might well arise during an emergency.

During the course of political consultation, the regional elections in Sardinia and local elections in various communes of Italy, the Technical Department of the Security Forces was responsible for special installations connected to the Central Electoral Office and the local police stations. This service was carried out with the maximum efficiency, particularly in relation to the speed and accuracy with which the electoral results were made known.

The Ministry of the Interior has approved over 1,000 requests for special licenses for amateur radio enthusiasts, special radio equipment for model aircraft and boats. A new law has been approved which contains regulations on the possession and use of radio transmitters and receivers.

Officials of the Technical Department of the Security Services are often called upon to take part in inter-ministerial discussions at the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, when questions of a technical nature, referring to matters on which they are competent, are being examined (1).

(1) See also: *Police Activity and Services* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 1817-1820.

ITALIAN BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

MONTHLY BOOK REVIEW

Published in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish by the Copyright Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers



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Prison and Reform Institutes

Organization and functions under current law

The organization and functions of prisons and reform institutes are governed by penal law, although there are other regulations and rules of a special nature, apart from those concerning juveniles, which immediately relate to the conditions to be imposed on persons guilty of offences and crimes (1). The Penal Code sets out the main points of prison administration and contains norms dealing with special prisons, abolition of solitary confinement, compulsory employment, open air employment, payment for work performed during prison sentences, the obligation, on the part of the prisoner, to pay for expenses incurred in prison, special treatment for juveniles, the judge's responsibilities in relation to application of the court sentence, security measures, the creation of prison committees and the functions of special funds for persons undergoing prison sentences and after, etc. To this end, reference may also be made to the *Minimum Regulations on the Treatment of Prison Inmates* proposed by the Secretary of the United Nations and approved with a resolution of August 30, 1955, during the first World Congress of the United Nations on the prevention of crime and treatment of prisoners, held at Geneva on August 22-September 3, 1955.

The prison system is based on fundamental laws concerning work, civil instruction and religious teaching. Those prisoners engaged in normal work while in prison have the right to treatment under norms on holidays, shifts, accident insurance and old age and disability insurance (2). One of the more important principles applied relates to

(1) Information to this effect may be found in the article by G. Velotti published in *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, November-December 1958, Ministry of Justice, Rome, 1958.

(2) See also: *Work in Penal Institutions Reformatories - « Italian Affairs »*, Vol. V, No. 4, pp. 1301-1302.

the prisoner's obligation to save a certain part of the money he earns, so that he will have some means of facing initial difficulties when released. This is commonly known as a *release fund*.

From a technical and juridical viewpoint, prisons and reform institutes are places chosen by the State for the application of security measures and punishment for crimes and offences against the law. They are classified in direct relation to the category of social danger represented by the prisoners: *agricultural colonies* and *hard-labour penitentiaries* for habitual criminals; *asylums* for the mentally deficient; *special institutes* for persons sentenced to reduced imprisonment because of psychic infirmities or chronic intoxication due to alcohol or drugs, or because they suffer from deafness or dumbness or both; *reform schools* for juveniles; *prison hospitals* for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis or liable to such disease (these are divided into three sections: sanatoriums, convalescent and prevention), and *penal colonies* housing prisoners who rebel against disciplinary measures, enforced in agricultural colonies and hard-labour penitentiaries. Transfer of such a category must be authorised by a judge.

The *agricultural colonies* and *penitentiaries* are for persons sane of mind and over eighteen years of age who may profit from rehabilitation. They are transferred to one or the other according to their abilities and character.

The *special institutes* operate according to precise laws. In conformity with Article 211 of the Penal Code, transfer to these takes place after the prison sentence has been served or if the person concerned is not in a condition to serve his sentence immediately. In the event of the latter, a judge may order that treatment be started, and even concluded, prior to the serving of the sentence.

To encourage a *more individual form of supervision*, special sections have been created in the agricultural colonies and penitentiaries for habitual criminals. The same procedure has also been followed in the case of reform institutes for *juveniles* of 14 years of age (1). These house juveniles who are judged to be a social danger or who have committed crimes of a serious nature or who, during detention in reform schools of a less strict nature, have shown further criminal tendencies. Separate sections have also been instituted for *women* in all these, when it has not been possible to build special womens' prisons. All the various categories of prisons and institutes have a particular educational scheme which is carefully drafted according to

(1) See: *Institutes for Re-education of Minors* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 2 pp. 1155-1156.

the criminal tendencies of the prisoners and the social danger they represent. Although treatment in asylums is essentially concerned with the cure of inmates, work of all forms is widely encouraged and is considered an efficient *form of therapy for mental illnesses* and a means of maintaining calm. Successful results to this end have been achieved in the prison asylum at Aversa and the psychiatric hospital at Naples. The restrictions imposed in these two institutes are of a different nature to those in use in penal prisons and the inmates, in comparison to normal prisoners, enjoy more freedom in relation to hours, duration and forms of exercise, limits to correspondence, visitors and certain types of recreation. They also enjoy certain privileges in their work (they receive their entire pay, less a small sum retained for maintenance, which includes food, lodging, clothing and medicine), receive a better diet and are faced with less rigid discipline. Again, the inmates may, after permission by a judge, be granted special *bonus holidays* (once a year, for a period not exceeding thirty days) and special *remission* (release six months prior to the end of the minimum period established by the Penal Code for each category of crime or established by a responsible judge), as well as other permits to leave prison for periods of not more than 15 days in the event of serious family reasons.

When attempting an exact classification of prisons, it is first necessary to draw a distinction between *preventative custody* and *imprisonment* proper. The latter falls into normal and special categories (prisons for persons serving life sentences, hard labour and lighter sentences). Much depends on the character of the prisoner, his age, sex, physical condition and attitude. There are special prisons for professional and habitual criminals, juvenile delinquents, persons suffering from alcoholism and drugs, habitual drunkards, women, etc. Juveniles of 18 years are generally detained in institutes which are concerned with their moral rehabilitation. These institutes recently assumed the name of «prison-schools», under Law No. 888 of July 25, 1956. Minors sent to such schools undergo corrective treatment which consists of education and work, and it is now planned to go beyond elementary schooling and include vocational training and similar studies. Competent circles have suggested that one of the most profitable forms of correction is to prepare juveniles for some trade.

Other types of prison establishments are being planned in view of the principle of specialization and precise disciplinary measures (special prisons for the punishment of refractory prisoners) and the idea of providing open air working conditions. There is also the ever present hope that the prisoner may be progressively prepared to return to normal social life. An example of this latter trend is furnished by

the rehabilitation centre at Orvieto (1). *Open air prisons* are establishments annexed to farming or industrial organizations in which the prisoners are put to work. Examples of agricultural colonies are to be found in Sardinia and Tuscany, while another is to be found at Bellaria (Milan), a centre that was opened in 1954.

The scheme of introducing a wider classification for prisons has resulted in the creation of special penal sections in penitentiaries receiving: a) prisoners guilty of minimum penal offences, b) prisoners undergoing light sentences as per the norms of the Penal Code and c) prisoners sentenced to fines but forced to undergo imprisonment. These categories receive a less severe treatment in view of the lighter entity of their offence and the minimum social danger they represent.

In the same way, the inmates themselves are divided into groups, according to their physical and moral qualities, for the purpose of simplifying their rehabilitation. Naturally, the seriousness of the offence committed is also taken into consideration, as well as the age of the prisoner and the particular employment to which he has been assigned. Such division of the prisoners does not interfere with the juridical structure of the prison or the section, for division into such groups has contributed not a little towards the success of the venture.

Prisons are distributed throughout Italy on the basis of plans approved by the Ministry of Justice, which exercises discretionary powers, since the construction of such establishments is closely connected to a series of local economic and sanitary conditions that do not permit indiscriminate building. The original system of building prisons in isolated localities, either islands or in mountainous areas, has long been forgotten and, today, every attempt is made to construct them near large towns in order to ease organization of prison labour. As far as possible, a regional system has been adopted, for it should not be forgotten that certain elements are not able to adapt themselves to climatic conditions different from those in which they were born, and this may lead to their being unable to complete their sentence satisfactorily. Each prison is divided into sectors or « divisions » corres-

(1) The establishment at Orvieto represents an interesting experiment in prison administration. It is run according to prison regulations, which are in direct contrast to those normally in use in similar institutes. While there is a general tendency to impede infractions of the prison regulations and prevent the prisoner from harming himself and others in most prisons, the Orvieto establishment offers much greater freedom in preparation for return to normal life. Prison discipline concentrates on permitting the prisoner the maximum freedom during the last few months of his sentence.

ponding to the category of prisoners and inmates, and includes a Catholic chapel, a school (with library, laboratories and study rooms), a visitors room, a communal room for prisoners and an infirmary.

Personnel employed in prisons are divided into two categories. The first includes inspectors (administrative, medical, industrial, agricultural and building), prison directors, secretaries, accountants, clerks, doctors, chemists, chaplains, teachers and agronomists, technical staff, prison guards, nurses and security staff. The inspectors belong to the Ministry of Justice and are responsible to the Director General for Prisons and Reform Institutes. This latter office assumes responsibility for control of all prison services. Prison directors are responsible for general discipline in the establishments they control and also for the social success of the schemes that are adopted.

Penitentiaries are under the control of public officials, except for institutes for the mentally deficient, hospitals, sanatoriums and other prison establishments for which qualified doctors are responsible. Court Praetors have authority over establishments in which persons are held in temporary custody.

The *judge who holds office in each prison* is not classified among the permanent staff, since he belongs to a special category which is considered under current legislation.

Bodies set up for prison administration are as follows: a) The Disciplinary Committee; b) The Legal Committee; c) The Prison Fund Board; d) The Disciplinary Committee for Prison Staff; e) The Technical Committee for Labour (at the Ministry of Justice).

The *Disciplinary Committee* operates in every prison and institute for the purpose of punishing prisoners and inmates guilty of infringement of local rules and regulations, and rewarding those with good conduct records. It enjoys an essentially administrative and disciplinary character. It is composed of the director, who acts as chairman, his assistant, the chaplain and the prison doctor. The Committee also has consultative functions and may issue opinions on such matters as demands for provisional liberty, and make proposals for the transfer of inmates to other prisons, etc.

The *Legal Committee* operates within all the courts and its chief task is to provide free legal help to ex-prisoners, assist them in finding employment and provide all forms of help to prisoners' families. The Committee is of a juridical nature and was created under a decree of the Ministry of Justice.

Of all the tasks undertaken by the Legal Committee, one of the most delicate consists of finding work for former prisoners. This is also an undertaking that, when successful, normally prevents the persons concerned from falling back into crime. Major difficulties arise from the need to control the activities of former prisoners and the natural diffidence shown by possible employers in accepting elements previously judged guilty of offences. To avoid this latter difficulty, the Legal Committee has appealed to special labour centres, when it has been impossible, to find employment for former prisoners. These labour centres, now known as « labour assistance centres » are real industrial enterprises, simple in nature, which operate under the guidance of private employers, while moral rehabilitation is the responsibility of the Legal Committee.

The *Prison Fund Board* was instituted under the Penal Code (Article 149) for the purpose of covering expenses incurred by the Legal Committee (it dates back to the « fund » founded in Tuscany by the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo di Lorena, under the Law of November 30, 1786 and in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Penal Code 1819). The Board has a juridical character and operates within the jurisdiction of the Department for Prisons and Reform Institutes. Controlled by a special Council, under the chairmanship of the Director General for Prisons, its capital consists of sums received from fines, bail and public and private contributions. As from the 1955-1956 financial year, the Ministry of Justice makes a grant of 300 million lire per annum for assistance to former prisoners and their families.

Apart from the *Disciplinary Committee for Prison Staff*, which is merely an administrative body, the *Technical Committee for Labour* (composed of the Director General for Prisons, as chairman, and a representative of the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Defence, Public Works, Transport, Agriculture and two representatives of the Ministries of the Treasury and Industry), is responsible for assessing the amount of work to be carried out in each prison, and the wages to be paid to inmates and prisoners. Prisoners work for the public authorities who are obliged to pay a part of the requests made to them within the limits fixed annually by the Prime Minister (Law No. 547 of May 9, 1932, modified under Decree No. 411 of April 12, 1945).

Prisons are all under the direct control of the Director General at the Ministry of Justice. This follows a modern trend which considers the question of imprisonment from a more human attitude and concentrates more on the rehabilitation of the prisoner and less on his punishment.

The Institute for «New Professions»

Scientific Research and Teaching Activities for the training of technical experts

In view of changing social conditions and modifications to the structure of trade exchange and relations between nations — particularly in view of the functions of the European Economic Community — the principle of influencing public opinion has become the object of growing interest and importance. Specialised publications, very numerous in many of the more progressive European countries and in the United States, furnish scientific and doctrinal elements as an aid to technical knowledge of publicity, information and propaganda among industrial circles.

The founding of a special organ in Italy, concerned with looking into the effects of changing market conditions and fresh approaches to trade exchange, as well as discovering the means of creating a suitable sales structure, dates back to 1938. At that period, this organ was known as the *Centro Italiano Studi Pubblicità e Propaganda*. In 1946, similar activities were undertaken by the *Centro Italiano Studi sulla Distribuzione*, in 1951 by the *Centro Italiano Studi Pubbliche Relazioni e Informazioni* and, in 1953, by the *Centro Italiano Studi di Psicopubblicismo* and the *Centro Italiano Studi di Diritto Pubblicista*. But, in June 1957, the *Istituto Italiano per le Professioni Nuove* came into being and now controls and coordinates the scientific and teaching activities of the above mentioned organizations.

The experiences of other states — different to Italy in both culture, economy and tradition — were at first assimilated and acted upon by the *Centro Italiano Studi Pubblicità e Propaganda*. Since 1939, with the exception of the war period, this centre has maintained close contact with similar foreign organizations, following a carefully planned programme of liaison, research and experiment.

During the immediate post-war period, when the centre recommenced its work, a new organization was founded for the purpose of carrying out studies into « distribution », a logical consequence of a return to normal world relations and new trade exchange. For the first time, Italian experts began to examine the question of « market research », sales methods, distribution policies, trade organization, the training of sales staff and a general policy in keeping with the changed man-machine ratio.

Industrial relations, limited to the individual factory, soon grew to embrace external features and, in 1951, the *Centro Italiano P. R.*, later known as the *Centro Italiano Studi Pubbliche Relazioni e Informazione*, began operations. This organ concerned itself with examining and analysing methods of information best suited to the task of influencing public opinion, and the manner in which the public could be approached other than through such normal channels as the press, motion pictures, radio and television. In 1953, a group of psychologists and lawyers founded another two centres, one specialising in « psycho-publicity » (for the purpose of widening studies on applied psychology in Human Relations, examining problems concerned with the « influencing » of public opinion and individual and mass decisions). The second devoted itself to a « legal survey » for the purpose of promoting research into the juridical status of publicity, advertising and information. The state of inter-dependence between these centres has developed successfully, because of the enthusiasm and understanding of each of the promoters whose main objective, apart from research, was teaching. It was, in fact, the *Centro Studi Pubblicità e Propaganda* that encouraged and promoted special courses in publicity, founding the *Scuola di Psicopubblicismo* at Turin, in 1951. This school later became known as the *Scuola Italiana di Pubblicità*.

The problem of training experts in this sector had been faced and solved in Europe, North and South America, Australia and even in several countries of Asia and Africa, many years before. France had introduced a training scheme as far back as 1904. Italy, in spite of several attempts, was practically the only European nation still without any concrete structure. The Turin school, which was flanked by the *Scuola Italiana di Pubblicità* in 1952, has undoubtedly made a very important and lasting contribution to the solution of this question. The initial activities of the *Centro Studi Pubblicità e Propaganda* were preceded by a lengthy period of research into methods used in other states, drafting of programmes suitable to Italian requirements and exhaustive preparation of each individual subject to be included in eventual courses.

Summary of work completed by the *Centro Studi*.

A) *Publicity, requiring specially trained experts.*

The publicity expert, — sometimes known as a « publicity director », according to official phraseology, is « a person possessing the ability and experience necessary to the planning, execution and management of any form of publicity campaign, and able to give advice on the most successful method of employing publicity ».

Assistant Publicity Expert — a member of a technical publicity department or assistant to the publicity expert (the duties included under this title are numerous; the assistant may be the compiler of publicity slogans, or may undertake normal administrative tasks or negotiate on different forms of publicity).

Publicity agent — « a person who possesses the requisites necessary to the management of a private office, or a special company department. He must be able to conduct business relating to any form of publicity and offer advice to clients ». The functions of these agents differ from those of space sellers, since daily contact with many small undertakings (commercial companies, artisans, medium industry), which do not use agencies and do not have their own experts, often results in their having to give advice on a reduced scale. Such agents are generally very useful in spreading that knowledge of the uses of publicity which is often lacking among companies.

The illustrative branch includes the *Poster Designer, Cartoonist, Window Dresser, Designer and Photographer*. These are all specialists in the very vast field of artistic expression, so important to publicity and in such demand with the public. Their duties are manifold and include such varied tasks as designing labels, trade-marks, brochures, etc., setting up special window displays, stock display, planning exhibits at fairs, photographs of products, etc. It is quite possible that a commercial artist possesses qualities that enable him to design posters or any other type of illustration but, every branch of publicity calls for special training.

Two new categories have latterly been introduced: *Industrial Designer* and *Packing Expert*; although these are not strictly classified under « publicity », they do have a certain affinity with the profession. The term « industrial designer » is applied to those persons who possess « the necessary requisites, cultural background, natural capacity, artistic, technical and technological preparation and experience, for planning and executing schemes on industrial prototypes, and introducing modern and functional products that can be introduced successfully into a campaign for increasing sales ».

The « packing expert » is a person possessing the requisites, cultural background, natural ability, artistic, technical and technological capacity as well as experience, necessary to the design of packaging and packing of all types of products. Such conditions are applied, not only for technical reasons, but also because attractive packing exercises a strong influence on eventual customers.

B) Teaching necessary to the preparation of experts.

Following research into the particular characteristics of each category, special planning has gone into the teaching programmes, and the subject matter has been included under groups (e. g. technical, economic, psychological, practical application). Following the examples set by other states, with modifications that are better suited to local requirements, all subject matter is further classified under more specific titles.

C) Texts used in various teaching schemes.

In practice, no texts or printed matter can be used, since each subject is planned by the lecturer concerned. Apart from certain subjects that have no set curriculum (publicity, advertising methods, market research, public relations, design of posters, etc.), others, such as journalism, general psychology, social psychology, psychology of form and colour, customs, law, economy and the like, which at first appeared to present less difficulties, later proved unsuitable as contemplated in classical teaching texts and extensive modifications had to be introduced.

D) Requisites for admission to courses.

A high school certificate is generally required for most of the courses. Exceptions are made in the case of persons who are studying subjects that are likely to lead to executive positions. On the other hand, candidates are required to pass a severe selection board, and psychologists of the *Centro Studi di Psico-Pubblicismo* have experimented with group tests that have proved to be very successful in the selection of candidates. Age limits are not considered to be of importance, since there is no reason to impede older persons from embracing any of the subjects taught.

E) Teaching systems.

Since it is almost impossible to hold normal, daily lectures, because most candidates are engaged in their normal employment, and since evening classes proved unsatisfactory, due to the limited period and reduced attention on the part of students, a general time-table has been introduced which covers a period between 17.00 and 19.30 hrs.

To further facilitate attendance, the first hour of this timetable is devoted to non-compulsory subjects. On Saturdays, lectures are held between 15.00 and 18.00 hrs. Such arrangements have also met with the approval of employers, who have shown themselves to be quite prepared to admit a shorter working period for those of their dependents registered officially with any of the courses offered. Following necessary theoretical explanations, the lectures open with an illustration of subject matter through practical demonstration in which every student is free to take part. Many excellent suggestions, arising from practical experience, are often made during such lectures.

The need to have a teaching staff which is highly specialised often leads to the sub-division of a particular course. In the case of Public Relations, for example, lectures are divided between seven specialists, who follow a programme that has been worked out by the leader of their group. Quite often, these experts come from other countries, since there is a lack of specialists at the present moment in Italy. Both the lectures and the discussions on practical examples are planned with the sole idea of preparing Italian experts who will be able to operate abroad and, above all, face and solve problems peculiar to Italy. Lectures are accompanied by visits to factories and offices, public and private. These visits are considered to be of the utmost importance, for the awarding of a diploma is subordinate to the successful passing of annual examinations, monthly oral and written tests and the writing of a thesis at the end of each year and during the final examinations. Written papers permit complete liberty, for the candidate is able to express himself in any manner he wishes and to draw upon his own personality in explaining the problems that are placed before him.

A period of apprenticeship, controlled by the School through member associations, facilitates the admission of successful candidates to employment in a wide range of industrial and commercial companies.

The scheme introduced for technical and art courses has also been adopted by the *Centro Pubblicità e Propaganda*, in relation to the training of experts in medical, tourist, social, agrarian and insurance information. Special projects have been accepted for the awarding of a diploma to persons to be known as « Tourist Information Experts, Social Information Experts, Agrarian Information Experts, Medical Information Experts, Insurance Information Experts » or relative Agents. The *Centro Studi di Distribuzione*, using a similar system, has started general courses on « market research », specialist courses for « consultants », general courses for « sales experts » and training courses for « salesmen ».

Finally, the *Centro Studi Pubbliche Relazioni* has promoted information and refresher courses in Public Relations, journalism (with particular reference to house organs), motion pictures (general information, publicity, educational films, scientific films, films on medicine, etc.), radio and television.

The *Istituto Italiano per le Professioni Nuove* (The Italian Institute for New Professions) has the task of coordinating all the scientific and teaching activities undertaken by the individual Centres. At the present time, the six Centres (the « Italian Centre for Studies on Scientific Management » was added in August 1957), 14 schools and 32 courses are attended by more than 800 students. The teaching staff consists of 164 qualified experts (1). Similar organizations all over the world are constantly in touch with the Institute, and ideas and suggestions are exchanged freely and willingly. A recent world congress resulted in the Turin experiment being named as the « European pilot school ».

Statistics on the Institute reveal that, at the present moment, all those who have obtained diplomas in these « new professions » now occupy positions of some importance. Many offers of employment cannot be satisfied because of an insufficient number of available experts.

Some years ago, the Ministry for Public Instruction appointed a special Commission for the purpose of studying the problem, following requests on the part of interested circles. The five points contained in the original scheme of the *Centro Studi* of Turin were increased to six by the Commission which posed the question : « How many specialised schools of this nature are needed in Italy ». The Minister limited the experiment to one school and then took a personal interest in the activities of the Turin Institute. The current term « new professions » was chosen by the Ministry for Public Instruction from a number of suggestions that included « publicity », « public opinion », « productivity » and « information and public influence », since it was considered that such a general name embraced the many new categories of employment that are now being added to the traditional professions.

(1) The 14 schools under the Turin Institute are as follows : Publicity - Posters - Medical Information - Social Information - Tourist Information - Agrarian Information - Insurance Information - Public Relations - Journalism - Motion Picture Information - Radio Information - Television Information and Publicity - Sales - Market Research.

The courses (annual - two and three years) are divided into general training courses - refresher courses - specialist courses and technical courses.

THE ITALIAN ACADEMY OF FORESTRY

*The Study of Economic and Technical Problems
concerning Forestry*

The *Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali* was founded on June 21, 1951. Great encouragement was given by the Minister for Agriculture, Amintore Fanfani, who called upon such experts as Carnaiti, Patrone and Pavari to assist in solving economic and scientific problems connected with forestry. These experts were also asked to promote congresses and conferences and to investigate possible ways of bringing forestry to an important position in national economy. The Statute of the Academy also contemplates special courses and lectures to be given by its members or persons recommended by the Academic Council, the promotion of expositions and fairs dealing with forestry, the founding of local forestry centres, observation posts, research laboratories, working committees, publication of the Minutes of meetings, the collection of magazines and publications of a technical and scientific character, contributions to prizes and awards for scientific research, promotion of relations with similar organizations abroad, etc.

The Academy is located in Florence, at Villa Favorita, which originally housed all the Forestry Boards. It is now the seat of the Faculty of Forestry (the only one of its kind in Italy), the Forestry Experimental Station and the National Timber Institute. A glance at the work carried out by the Academy is sufficient to realise the important role it is playing and its possible future growth. For example, discussions on a chemical plant to be built in the Sila area showed that it need not limit its research to agricultural problems, but is quite capable of making a valuable contribution to the vast development plan now being executed in underdeveloped areas. The Academy also made close investigation of the new law concerning

the exploitation of mountainous zones, promoting discussions and conferences on reclamation of such areas in southern Italy, and generally awakening interest in forestry and related economic advantages.

At the end of the sixth Academic Year, a conference was held on the history of forestry law in Italy, while, last year, members examined State policy on mountainous areas and the activities of the Forestry Board. The latter proved to be of particular importance because of an accurate and scientific enquiry into the reasons for the current exodus from mountain districts.

Much interest has also been aroused in the « Report » that the President of the Academy adds every year to his summary of the financial situation of the organization. The questions that such reports cover are of immediate interest and importance, and include such subjects as examination of the uses and functions of woodlands and forests, instruction in forestry to be given in secondary and vocational training schools, types and extent of woodland existing in Italy and scientific explanations regarding tree growth. This has given rise to some very interesting data being released, which will be of paramount importance to new plans for agricultural training centres in Italy. One Academy report revealed that of the 37 agricultural centres operating in this country, only three are able to offer specialization courses in mountain economy. Of the 18 technical farming centres, not one has any course embracing forestry, and the same may be said of 673 vocational training schools and a further 20 institutes of a similar nature.

At various times during the academic year, « papers » are also read on specific subjects. All scientific material is eventually published in the « Year Books » which have become sources of valuable information on the numerous problems related to forestry and its place in national economy.

The Academy has also published various scientific works, including *Atlante Fenologico* by Prof. Marcello, *Storia del Diritto Forestale in Italia* by Prof. Trifone and, recently, *Tasso del frutto delle fustai e a lento accrescimento* by Prof. Patrone. Another publication that honours the Academy is the *Atti del Congresso Nazionale di Selvicoltura*, in two volumes, dealing with forestry protection and improvement in Italy. The Congress, promoted by the Academy, was held in Florence in 1954. Attended by experts, it was the first post-war attempt to draw the attention of the public to the requirements and prospects of widespread afforestation in Italy.

“Telescuola”

A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR

The school year, 1958-1959, introduced a new feature organised and promoted by the R.A.I. — *Radiotelevisione Italiana* — with the specific objective of imparting instruction by television (1). This special programme, known as *Telescuola* (Tele-school), followed the principles laid down in ministerial directives for State schools and mostly embraced the curriculum generally adopted for first year vocational training.

The idea sprang from the need to offer assistance to those whose education had not progressed beyond the elementary school stage, and a desire to impede members of the new scholastic generation from later joining the ranks of unqualified unemployed. New plans concerning the building of new schools and the general development of education are already at an advanced stage and a number of public and private bodies (the Ministry for Public Instruction, the Ministry of Labour, the Southern Italy Development Fund, private industry, etc.) have already launched various schemes. Such schemes are not intended to substitute State schools but, in view of the pressing need, have been approved for the purpose of flanking all undertakings set in motion by the competent authorities. The R.A.I., therefore, discussed the question with the Ministry of Public Instruction and outlined its idea of televised schooling which would enable students, who had completed elementary education and those resident in localities where secondary schools do not exist, to complete the compulsory school period as contemplated in the Constitution (up to 14 years).

(1) See also: *Radio and Television in Italy* — « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No 2, pp. 1665-1670; and furthermore: *The Senior Institute for Posts and Telecommunications* — Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 2685-2688.

It was also hoped that such a programme would prove of use to those who had been compelled to interrupt their studies after completion of elementary schooling.

Considering the problem of secondary school education, the planners gave preference to a course of vocational training, since schools of this type have still not reached a sufficient number in Italy, and because the future of Italian economy — particularly in relation to the prospects likely to arise from the progressive introduction of the Treaty of the Common Market — calls for qualified manpower or, at least, manpower trained to the point that it can successfully pursue further technical instruction in the many trade branches now open.

It should be explained that, in Italy, students attending vocational training centres and schools may sit for yearly examinations and for the finals held at the end of three years training, even if they are not in possession of a certificate attesting to completion of elementary school education and are over the age of fourteen years. Such conditions are governed by Article 22 of Law No. 490, April 22, 1932, on the organisation of Vocational Training. This is another motive for which the Vocational Training Centre in Italy is responsible for a type of education that answers the requirements of the greater part of the population, most of which are anxious for some type of trade qualification.

Characteristics of the course

Telescuola follows the same teaching curriculum as that used in State vocational training centres. The complete course, therefore, will last for a period of three years. First year lessons started on November 25, 1958, and concluded on June 29, 1959. Those persons regularly following the televised lessons are able to sit for examinations held by State Boards at the end of each year. Successful candidates may then continue with their studies and, at the end of the three year period, take final examinations for the award of a diploma. The Ministry for Public Instruction, in a circular letter dated May 5, 1959, explained the particular status of *Telescuola* students in relation to examinations, adding that they were to be tested on the basis of the text books and curriculum approved by the course planners and the Ministry.

Subjects taught are the same as those used by State schools engaged in preparing students for eventual employment in industry. They include: Italian, History, Geography and Civic Education, Mathematics, Science, Draftsmanship and Practical Application, French, Religion, Music and Domestic Science.

The teaching staff is composed of qualified persons chosen by the Department of Technical and Vocational Training of the Ministry for Public Instruction. They are experts who are well able to conduct televised lessons according to modern didactic methods, and versed in the functional style now used in technical training schools.

An Inspector of the Ministry for Public Instruction, assisted by a consultant, is responsible for supervision of the educational side of the course. Technical administration is in the hands of a Consultant to the Cultural Programmes Department of the R.A.I. (Television), a qualified teacher detached from the Ministry for the occasion.

Lessons are held each day of the week, Sundays excepted. They consist of two 30 minute periods, between 14 hrs and 15.10 hrs, with a ten minute interval. This period was chosen because it was considered suitable to the majority of students, and would not interfere with normal television programmes that start at 17 hrs.

The schedule is as follows:

DAY	14.00-14.30	14.30-14.40	14.40-15.10
Monday			
Tuesday	Italian Draftsmanship and Practical Application	Religion	Mathematics Geography and Civic Education
Wednesday	Science	Music and Singing	French
Thursday	Mathematics		Italian
Friday	Science		History and Civic Education
Saturday	French	Domestic Science	Draftsmanship and Practical Application

In view of the vast organization necessary, *Telescuola* has been given a special building which includes a studio and all the necessary offices and equipment. A permanent group of technical staff, with a director and production secretary, are also attached to the department.

The lessons are given in such a way that the possibilities offered by television are exploited to the utmost. They have been so planned that they do not interfere with the freedom of the instructor concerned or affect the seriousness of the subject matter.

The teaching staff is able to draw upon the most varied material when giving these televised lessons, including suitable educational films, or parts of films, obtained from Italian and foreign sources, live subjects (particularly useful in lessons on scientific matters), objects from museums (for lessons in history and geography). These examples are particularly useful in practical instruction and technical questions, for the student is able to see the materials and tools used (characteristics of timber, carpenter's tools, demonstration, etc.).

The studio used for televised lessons reproduces the characteristics of a normal schoolroom. To obviate some of the inconveniences arising from a lack of direct contact between pupil and teacher, and to give the teacher some idea of student reaction, five trainees are present in the studio during the lesson period. To some extent, they represent a sample survey of the younger students and, through their uncertainties, failure to understand or confusion, permit the instructor to measure the efficacy of his teaching method. These young students are chosen from those who are prepared for a first year course in a State vocational training school, and who are in possession of an elementary school certificate. One of them, during this past year, was not the holder of such a certificate but, having passed the age of fourteen, was eligible, by law, to sit for examinations at the end of the year. Naturally, these pupils take part in these lessons without any previous preparation.

To further strengthen the relationship between the instructor and the pupil, the Directress of the course speaks twice a week during the interval between the lesson periods. These two short periods are generally devoted to answers to requests for information, useful hints to students, and to encouraging individuals who may have become a little slack in their attention. From correspondence received by *Telescuola* to date, it appears that the lessons are highly appreciated.

To facilitate *Telescuola* students, the teachers used for the course have compiled their own text books. These text books are divided into lessons, and each lesson reproduces the actual televised period. Exercises, examples and illustrations are also included, and these make the text books a valuable addition to the lessons themselves and a considerable help to the student who may have missed one or more for a variety of reasons. In order to make such books easy to handle, the lessons covering each subject are divided among two booklets, each of which covers a four month period. Each has an approximate length of 150 pages, two columns per page, and publication is in the hands of the E.R.I. - *Edizioni Radio Italiana*, which was founded by the Italian Radio. The printed characters have been carefully studied so that they are easy to read, while the illustrations consist of photographic reproductions and sketches. The price, reduced to an absolute minimum, is 250 lire per booklet.

Reception of lessons

In order to encourage the maximum attention and reproduce the atmosphere of a normal school, R.A.I. planners hit upon the idea of forming Educational Television Groups (*Posti di Ascolto* - PAT). The

creation of these groups was to be the responsibility of local councils, public departments and associations and of those private circles ready to associate themselves with the plan.

It must be acknowledged that, from the very beginning, the ministries, labour organizations, local councils, social welfare groups, cultural organizations and others, were enthusiastic over the idea which, in one way or another, was closely related to schemes that many of them were already operating. Apart from facilitating teaching, the creation of these groups also served a very practical purpose. Most of the students belong to the poorer classes and, therefore, are unable to follow *Telescuola* in their own homes, while those with television sets in their own homes were in a position whereby they could attend State schools, even if these were some distance from the locality in which they lived. There was also another category to be considered: adults. It appears, in fact, that many isolated students are adults who follow *Telescuola* more for improving their general education than for taking examinations.

The existence of a group, or PAT, depends on the availability of premises equipped with television and able to accommodate a certain number of students. No limit is placed on the number of persons forming the group, but it is generally recommended that the figure of twenty should not be exceeded, although, in certain localities, there are fifty persons at times. Most essential, however, is the presence of a responsible person, known as a *Coordinator*, preferably in possession of a senior school diploma, who may act as mediator between the teaching staff and the students. The Coordinator has also been responsible for the following - controlling attendance and ensuring that proper attention is given the lessons, giving additional explanations if necessary, helping students in various written exercises and correcting them, when necessary, and the sending of a monthly report to *Telescuola* on the progress being made.

The Coordinator may work on a voluntary basis, that is, he or she may offer their services without requiring any compensation, or a promoting organization or body may appoint someone whom they consider capable of filling the post. The Coordinator is supplied with a register for attendance, pupils' progress in written exercises, and a badge of *Telescuola* to be hung in the premises used.

According to information sent to the Planning Department of *Telescuola* half way through the school year, the number of PAT formed throughout Italy was 1,618. However, numerous other sources of information point to the fact that these groups are more numerous, since not all Coordinators have responded to an appeal to write to

Telescuola. This means that part of the students following the course are extraneous to any control and enquiry carried out by the Department concerned. However, if it is estimated that the average number of members of each PAT amounts to twenty, the total students following the lessons given by *Telescuola* is very high and satisfying.

The 1,618 PAT registered at half year are distributed throughout the regions as follows:

Table I - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL
TELEVISION GROUPS (PAT)

REGION	Number	%
Piedmont and Valle d'Aosta	103	6.37
Lombardy	115	7.11
Trentino-Alto Adige	7	0.43
Veneto	91	5.52
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	14	0.87
Liguria	18	1.11
Emilia and Romagna	171	10.57
Tuscany	165	10.20
Umbria	83	5.13
Marches	96	5.93
Lazio	91	5.62
Abruzzo and Molise	100	6.18
Campania	126	7.79
Apulia	97	6.00
Lucania	42	2.59
Calabria	76	4.70
Sicily	146	9.02
Sardinia	77	4.76
	1,618	100.00
Northern Italy	519	32.08
Central Italy	435	26.88
Southern Italy	441	27.26
Insular Italy	223	13.78
ITALY...	1,618	100.00

An examination of the figures contained in the above table shows that a large number of PAT have been formed in those regions (Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, Campania, Marches and Umbria) that feel the acute need for qualified manpower, although the term *qualified* is an extreme stage of training of which *Telescuola* represents but the first step. Examining total figures, it will be seen that there are 519 PAT in the Northern regions, 435 in Central Italy and a total of 664 in Southern Italy and the Islands. These figures testify to the quick response that public and private enterprise has received in the regions in question.

A statistical examination of the PAT and their composition, however, leads to further interesting factors, many of which are of some

importance, because they permit some didactic estimates to be made. Of the students belonging to the PAT 0.9 % are of ages up to a maximum of ten years, 22.4 % between the ages of 11 and 12 years, 23.9 % between 13 and 14 years, 18.8 % between 15 and 16 years, 16.1 % between 17 and 19 years, 10.9 % between 20 and 25 years, while 7 % are composed of persons of over 25 years of age.

This means that 46.3 % of the students following *Telescuola* are within the compulsory school age group. Therefore, within its limits, the course is a partial answer to another specific problem – that of finding a temporary solution to the principle of compulsory schooling as contemplated in the Italian Constitution.

Other information may also prove to be of interest. For example, examination of distribution of students according to educational level reveals that 2.3 % are without an elementary certificate, 5.6 % were admitted to second year vocational training or second year lower middle school, 3.4 % to third year vocational training or third year lower middle school and that 88.7 %, the great majority, hold an elementary school certificate.

Another interesting picture is obtained from an illustration of distribution of the PAT according to the promoting agency.

Table II – DISTRIBUTION OF THE PAT ACCORDING
TO PROMOTING AGENCIES

PROMOTING AGENCIES	No. PAT	%
Local offices of Ministry for Public Instruction, State schools and other Ministries	104	6.43
Provincial and Communal Authorities	95	5.87
Cultural and Educational Associations and Organs	37	2.29
Vocational Training Institutes and Organizations	202	12.48
Labour union and Political organizations	388	23.98
Charity and Welfare Organizations	37	2.29
Religious organizations and Associations	386	23.86
Teachers and other private individuals	141	8.71
Various	228	14.09
Total...	1,618	100.00

Relations between *Telescuola* and the PAT

Relations between *Telescuola* and individual students are maintained through correspondence. This enables the instructors to clarify doubts, send news and correct and return written exercises. Relations between *Telescuola* and the PAT are also maintained

through correspondence, but it is the Coordinator who provides information, by means of special forms, as to the characteristics of the PAT concerned (locality, promoting agency, if any, distance from a secondary school), details of his or her qualifications (age, degree or diploma, profession, previous activity, whether voluntary or otherwise, etc.) and particulars of individual students (activities, father's profession, reasons why normal schooling was discontinued, etc.).

The RAI-TV has received some interesting particulars as to the reaction of the students through several thousand letters and through direct contact established between the Course Planning Department, the Coordinators and many of the students.

An initial idea of inviting the best students and their Coordinators to Rome, for a brief visit to the studios and a meeting with the teachers, was recently put into practice. This is an experiment which has proved most interesting from a human viewpoint and has done much towards arousing the enthusiasm of both sides. The work in which the PAT exist is of extreme interest, for they have been formed in some of the most out-of-the-way places and under conditions that, at times, have been most strange. Some of the groups, for example, have been created in prisons and reform schools, both in Rome and elsewhere. This is a happening of great importance for it means that both school and television jointly operate toward the social reclamation of many unfortunate persons.

The keenness and interest of the students are illustrated by the number of written exercises sent to *Telescuola* for correction. Because of the ruling that the Coordinator must be responsible for correction of exercises done by students and only one exercise per subject and per pupil must be sent to *Telescuola* every month, the number received is somewhat limited but, half way through the school year, a total of 50,000 had been reached.

International organizations and governments and experts of many foreign states have shown a great interest in the experiment on many occasions. Information as to its organization and objectives have been requested by the O.E.E.C., U.N.E.S.C.O. and the cultural representatives of Japan, Spain and Chile. The studios have also been visited by various representatives of the Educational Departments of the United States' television networks. These included the Head of the Educational Television Service of the State Department who, after his visit, stated that *Telescuola* represents one of the most far-reaching experiments in educational television. He added that he intended to give lectures on *Telescuola* during a summer seminar to be held at the University of California.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART

Structure, artistic objectives and activities

The methods that artists, artisans and art critics have used throughout the course of centuries in attempts to preserve and restore works of art, often give rise to considerable perplexity and preoccupation as to their value.

A love for art and a pronounced sense of responsibility persuaded many directors of museums and experts in the field of art to found an organization which would be capable of guaranteeing the preservation of Italy's precious heritage.

Italian unity, the growth of culture, an intense and rapid evolution in science and technical method, and an improvement in the standard of living of the people following the introduction of mechanised transport, are all elements that have contributed towards giving Italian works of art a higher cultural, social and economic value.

After several attempts, a group of experts — among them the present Superintendent of the *Istituto Centrale del Restauro*, Prof. Cesare Brandi — presented the Congress of Museum Directors of 1938 with a report proposing the foundation of a permanent organization to be responsible for scientific research and, within the limits of restoration, to hold technical classes for interested persons. This report also explained that such an organization would have to enjoy a position whereby it could draw on the services of experts and collaborators, and be able to undertake proper restoration and furnish artistic and technical services that would make it pre-eminent.

The following year — and at a moment when the clouds of war were gathering — the untiring efforts of the promoters proved successful with the opening of the *Istituto Centrale per il Restauro* which was to function under the auspices of the Ministry for Public Instruction.

When choosing premises for the Institute, the founders turned their enquiries towards a tranquil and picturesque district, and a building with large and attractive rooms that would guarantee the maximum amount of light and eliminate any tone changes in the paintings to be housed in them. The Convent of *San Francesco di Paola*, situated in the pleasant area adjacent to the Colosseum, fulfilled all these requirements and the Institute eventually installed itself, occupying four floors.

Rules and Regulations

To obtain a better understanding of the organization and duties of the Institute, « Italian Affairs » now quotes some extracts from Law No. 1240, July 22, 1939, and Presidential Decree No. 1517, September 16, 1955.

Article 1. The Institute is authorised to execute and control restoration of works of art, all scientific research that will contribute towards improvements in the methods used, study of technical methods that will assure proper preservation of artistic and historical works of art and the teaching of the art of restoration.

Article 2. The Institute is authorised to restore works of art which are not the property of the State, after approval has been obtained from the Ministry for Public Instruction.

Supervision and management of the Institute shall be entrusted to a Superintendent (2nd. Class) of Monuments, Galleries, Excavations and Antiquities and an official (Group A) from the Department of National Education respectively.

Technical and teaching functions shall be controlled by a Committee composed of the Director of the Institute and four members appointed by the Ministry for National Education, one of whom shall act as Chairman. The Director of the Institute shall inform this technical Committee of all the activities undertaken by the Institute, and shall submit such technical and teaching problems as he thinks suitable.

No schools of restoration shall be opened without the permission of the Ministry for Public Instruction (Article 12, Law No. 1240, July 22, 1939).

Capital required by the Institute for its normal functions shall be drawn from an annual sum included in the Budget of the Ministry for Public Instruction, 20 % from fees charged for restoration of works of art which are the property of private persons and contributions, donations and inheritances left to the State on behalf of the Institute (Articles 7 and 8).

Teaching

Each year, the Ministry for Public Instruction promotes an advanced course on the restoration of works of art. This course lasts for a period of three years.

Candidates wishing to register must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, possess uncensored penal, moral and civic principles, and be in possession of a lower middle school certificate or its equivalent.

Foreign candidates, who must possess the same qualifications as those required from Italians, are also admitted, but may not exceed half the vacancies available. Apart from the normal open, competitive entry examinations, foreign candidates must also sit for an oral test in the Italian language. Applications are made through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Art. No. 4, Presidential Decree, No. 1517, September 16, 1955).

Annual advanced courses, on completion of which special diplomas are awarded (Art. 12, Presidential Decree, September 16, 1955, No. 1517) are accompanied by classes on the practical application of theory. These are held at the end of the school year and students assist the Institute's experts (Art. 20 of Presidential Decree No. 1517, September 16, 1955).

The following is a list of the principal subjects and practical lessons given during the three year course.

Curriculum

General Subjects

The History of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Art.

The technicalities of Restoration.

Chemistry (organic and inorganic - general notions on aggressive chemicals, etc.).

Physics.

Natural Sciences.

Drawing and Painting Methods.

Legislation on Antiquities and Fine Arts.

Painting (1st Year)

Etruscan, Hellenic and Roman Murals.

Byzantine Painting and Mosaics of the VI-XIV centuries.

Greek, Etruscan and Roman sculpture, Byzantine sculpture, Romanic and Gothic sculpture.

Painting (2nd Year)

Italian Painting from the Renaissance to the XVIIth century.
Italian sculpture from the Renaissance to the XVIIth century.
Some notions on Industrial Art.

Painting (3rd Year, including advanced course)

Course on one of the more important periods of Classic or Italian
painting or sculpture.

Practical exercises-Paintings

Repair, straightening, frameworks and backing of canvases.
Cleaning paint surfaces.
Strengthening frescoes.
Procedure for lifting murals on to various materials.
Cleaning surfaces of murals.
Dismantling and restoring mosaics.

Sculpture

Strengthening sculptures with wood, stone and ivory.
Regeneration of metals with electrolysis and hydrogen.
Cleaning and re-tinting of painted sculptures.

Structure and Equipment

Apart from its laboratories, the Institute initially became important for its chemistry and physics departments.

Original equipment has been widely replaced and improved throughout the last ten years, and considerable advantages were obtained through the installation of a Berman Spectrometre which was modified by experts of the Institute so that measurements of reflection could be made directly from the surface of the paintings. An X-ray spectrograph and various other pieces of apparatus for scientific research have also been added.

To obtain X-ray photographs limited to the thin crust of the paint surface, the Institute uses an apparatus designed by its own technicians and built by R. Seifert of Hamburg.

The Institute possesses a special room for wax relining, equipped with infra-red machines. There are also a large room and several smaller ones for restoration of large paintings, particularly frescoes th

have been removed or torn away as well as mechanical and carpentry shops. For the purpose of studying the material that has to be restored, the Institute has installed special Atlas-Weather-Ometers that, by means of arc lamps and two bulbs that filter the light produced, give the impression of sun-light.

The Institute's technical experts have made a small addition to this machine, inventing a piece of apparatus that, through jets of de-mineralized water, produces a liquid very akin to normal rain water. The whole apparatus may be used for rapid experiments on the resistance of a wide variety of materials to atmospheric conditions.

Yet another piece of machinery that can be fitted to the Atlas-Weather-Ometer is the salt-mist chamber. This permits the creation of misty conditions similar to those found in sea localities, and thus assists in studies on the effects of sea air on paintings and sculptures. This apparatus also permits production of non-salt fog.

An important role is played by the micology laboratory. It is the first of its kind to be installed in Institutes of Restoration and Conservation, and permits the study of microscopic fungi and moulds as well as damage that organic agents may cause to paintings. There is also a main photographic laboratory and a smaller one concerned with microphotography as well as sections dealing with the restoration of bronzes, ceramics and ivory.

The Institute furthermore has a gallery, an exhaustive library and photographic archives. At the present moment, work is proceeding on the installation of special apparatus for taking motion pictures of restoration work.

The Institute's Activities

During the war, the Institute took special precautions over the works of art in its possession, reaching an agreement with the Vatican over custody.

The Institute's activities are not limited to Rome. Groups of experts are busy in the churches of cities all over Italy, special attention being currently paid to Assisi, the centre of Italian painting of the 13th and 14th centuries.

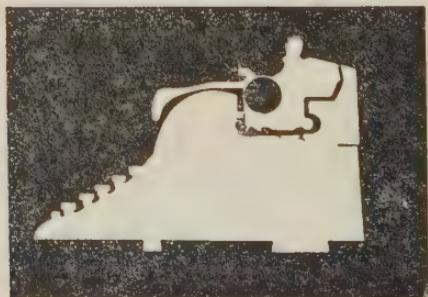
The interest of the Institute in relation to several hundred works of art has been providential, but its most precious contribution has been the manner in which it has been able to save many exceptional works that called for lengthy research, analysis, trials and bold solutions. Such works include many by Duccio, Giotto, Simone Martini, Loren-

zetti, Pier della Francesca, Angelico, Antonello da Messina, Perugino and Caravaggio, but there are also many others which still survive thanks to the excellent results achieved.

Other nations have called upon the Institute for advice, while experts have been sent to Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Ireland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Malta and Libya. In such states as Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, its work became famous during the Exhibition of Etruscan Art, which described the methods used in transferring paintings on tombs uncovered at Tarquinia. The *Bullettino* published by the Institute and sent to many museums and libraries abroad, is a constant source of information on technical progress.

Great success was obtained last year at the Brussels Exhibition, where the *Istituto Centrale del Restauro*, illustrating its many activities, offered some very valuable pictorial evidence on the restoration of the Duomo at Siena.

Official recognition of the international worth of the Institute, which is dependent upon the Department for Antiquities and Fine Arts, came from U.N.E.S.C.O. which decided that an International Centre should be set up, within the framework of the Institute, for the specific task of furnishing information to those members of the United Nations that require advice on the restoration and conservation of their works of art.



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Art Museums and Galleries

Some recent successes and the opening of new museums

The governmental Fine Arts and Monuments Department launched a very intense programme during the second half of 1958, most of which was closely concerned with the opening of new museums and art centres (1).

One of the most outstanding events during this period was the opening of the *Museo Nazionale delle Marche in Ancona* (Marches National Museum – Ancona) in June 1958, and which coincided with the Convention of Etrusco-Piceni Studies and the Congress of the National Association of Italian Museums. The war caused the almost total destruction of the museum, which was housed in the former Convent of *San Francesco alle Scale*, and seriously damaged the exhibits. Overcoming innumerable technical and financial difficulties, the Ministry for Public Instruction, exercising rights of preference, decided on the purchase of Palazzo Ferretti, while a staff of experts attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Fine Arts and various private persons continued with the work of restoring the collection (bronzes, mosaics, pottery and silver and gold pieces) which had been reduced almost to fragments. Wandering through the 25 huge rooms of the Palazzo Ferretti, the visitor is once again able to see some of the most valuable examples of ancient art of the Marches, from the pre-historic period to the Roman conquest. Some of the most important exhibits are the tomb furnishings of the Picene age. Great interest has been aroused in the huge equestrian group, in gilded bronze, dating back to the age of Imperial Rome, which was found at *Cartoceto di Pergola*. There are two magnificent horses heads in gilt and two female figures of wonderful proportions. The group is now on view for the first time, following some exceptionally difficult work of restoration.

(1) See also: *Museum and Art Galleries in Italy* – «Italian Affairs», Vol. IV, No. 2-3, pp. 793-796.

The sequence of the exhibits has been planned in accordance with modern procedure. In order to clarify the succession of the various cultural trends of the Picene area, and to give a picture of life at that time, special panels have been designed which show the various levels of the inhabited areas, accompanied by explanatory captions. Plexiglass has again been used since it undoubtedly enhances the exhibits. Glass cases have also been designed so that they harmonize with the general style of the interior of the museum.

The opening of this archaeological museum was followed by the inauguration of the *Civica Pinacoteca « Francesco Podesti »* (Francesco Podesti Art Gallery) also in Ancona. This was originally to be found in the Convent of *San Francesco alle Scale* and suffered considerably from war damage. After careful investigation, the choice of a new gallery fell on the upper floors of the ancient Palazzo degli Anziani, the property of the local authorities who accepted the burden of expenditure for repairs. The Ministry for Public Instruction, on the other hand, made itself responsible for restoration of these works of art. Careful selection of the paintings was made, and the gallery now contains works included in the old collection as well as others which have been taken from other art centres in surrounding localities. The paintings, which date back to the 14th-17th centuries, include some of exceptional value by Titian, Lotto, Crivelli and Guercino. The top floor of the gallery is devoted to the works of Francesco Podesti, a painter of Ancona who lived in the 19th century.

In Rome, the *Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale* (National Museum of Oriental Art) has been opened at *Palazzo Brancaccio* following an agreement between the State and the *Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente - IsMeo* (Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East) which established the functions and organization of the museum. (1). For some time, Italy has been aware of the need to spread knowledge of oriental art through a permanent exhibition. The exhibits at IsMeo, although limited, are all of exceptional value and great interest. The visitor may see ancient Chinese ritual bronzes that worthily represent the great art of the proto-historical dynasty which heralded the greatness of China. There are also Japanese *inro*, of exceptional delicacy and the bronzes of Luristan. Persia is represented by a rich collection of pottery and there are fine examples of bronzes from India, Nepal and Tibet. The works of art from the Gandhara attract great interest, and the museum is proud of the collection of archaeolo-

(1) *The Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 6, pp. 2405-2408.*

gical material resulting from recent excavations in Pakistan, following an agreement between IsMeo and the Government of that nation.

The *Museo Nazionale di Palazzo Bellomo* (Palazzo Bellomo National Museum) has been re-opened in Syracuse, in the monumental building which dates back to the Swabian-Catalan period. Inauguration followed a lengthy labour of examination and restoration, alterations to the rooms in which the collection was to be placed and fresh classification of the exhibits. The works to be seen at Palazzo Bellomo include one of exceptional value, the « Annunciation » by Antonello da Messina, painted in 1474. There are other precious exhibits which cover the Byzantine, Moslem, Romanic, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods, which originally belonged to the National Archaeological Museum. Restoration of the works of art and the palace was made possible through the aid of the Southern Italy Development Fund, the Regional department of the Ministry for Public Instruction and the Regional office of the Ministry of Public Works in Sicily.

In August 1958, the new premises of the *Galleria* and *Museo Medioevale* (Medieval Museum and Gallery) were opened at Arezzo in the magnificent *Palazzo della Dogana*. This museum contains works of very great value, such as the huge panel by Vasari with the *Nozze di Assuero*, church furnishings in gold, majolica, ivory pieces, bronzes, coins, seals and some very delicate miniatures. The Arezzo Council, under a recent convention, has entrusted the Ministry for Public Instruction with the administration, preservation and arrangement of the collections belonging to the *Galleria* and *Museo Medioevale* and the *Museo Archeologico*. During the same month (August 1958) the *Museo e la Biblioteca michelangioleschi in Caprese* (the Michelangelo Museum and Library of Caprese) was opened at Arezzo.

An event of some importance took place at Naples during August at the renovated *Museo di Capodimonte* (Capodimonte Museum) when the *Collezione De Cicco* (De Cicco Collection), given to the State by the owner, was inaugurated (1). This collection occupies four huge rooms in the museum and is composed of 1,200 pieces, many of which are extremely rare and of great value. It includes majolica made by the most important artisans of the Italian Renaissance and other examples by Spanish-Arab, Persian and Saxon artists. There are also fine specimens of Capodimonte and oriental porcelain, gold and enamel work of the 18th century, Etruscan and Greek vases, marble sculptures,

(1) See: *The New National Gallery at Capodimonte - « Italian Affairs »*, Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 2229-2230.

paintings, furniture and cloth, representing a collection which the owner had gradually formed during half a century of search throughout the world. Because of its outstanding importance, this collection is of great value to the Fine Arts department of Naples.

To mark the International Archaeological Congress, a *Museo Nazionale Archeologico* was opened at Gela, in Sicily, with contributions made by the Southern Italy Development Fund. The museum is considered of some importance and has been divided into three sections. The first consists of the museum proper with carefully chosen exhibits, which represent the various phases of civilization at Gela and the immediate hinterland, from the bronze age, through the Roman period and up to the Middle Ages. The second section, which is of a scientific character, has a special appeal for experts and scholars, while the third section is a type of « storeroom » in which those objects which have a certain interest but not sufficient to warrant their inclusion in the museum are made available to visitors. The vast amount of archaeological material, almost all from local excavations, has been carefully arranged in glass show-cases and there are descriptive notes, photographs and charts which explain origins, dates, historical periods, etc. Much interest has been aroused in the method used for coins and medals. This takes the form of a vertical holder which permits both sides to be seen. This collection, among other treasures, includes the famous set of more than nine hundred archaic pieces of silver, of considerable scientific interest.

In Abruzzi, the *Museo Civico di Teramo* (Teramo Civic Museum), which contains some excellent examples of 15th century paintings of Abruzzi and Marches, has been completely reorganized. The *Museo dell'Opera del Duomo di Firenze* has been reopened and contributions from the Southern Italy Development Fund have led to the inauguration of the *Antiquarium di Canne* which contains archaeological pieces, discovered during excavations made at the scene of the famous battle. In Liguria, the *Raccolta « Rambaldi »* (Rambaldi Collection) at Coldiroli, property of the Council of Sanremo and including valuable paintings of the XVth-XIXth centuries has been reorganized.

Finally, in November 1958, the second « Italian Museum Week », promoted by the Italian Committee of ICOM, was held with great success. This convention, in view of the favourable consensus of opinion, is to be held each year in order to encourage the public to frequent the museums and so spread knowledge of the works of art which form part of the great heritage of Italy.

Political Calendar

J U L Y 1 9 5 9

16. — The *Mostra permanente di orficeria* (Permanent Goldsmiths' Exhibition) is officially opened by the President of the Italian Republic at Valenza Po (near Alessandria). The President also visits the « Benvenuto Cellini » technical school, where a section is devoted to the training of goldsmiths.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves a Bill which provides for allocating the net receipts of 300 milliard lire from the National Loan to initiatives of an economic nature, officially coming within the field of « anti-recession » measures.

The Chamber of Deputies also approves the Budgets of the Ministries of Transport, Health, Foreign Trade and Industry.

— The President of the Republic of Tunis, Mr. Habib Bourghiba, at present on a private visit to Italy, is the guest of honour at a dinner given by Prime Minister Antonio Segni.

18. — The solemn ceremony of the swearing-in of the Senior Council of Magistrates takes place at the Quirinal, in the presence of Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Italian Republic. During the ceremony, Sig. Gronchi, who presides over the Senior Council, emphasizes the importance of the event from a constitutional point of view.

— President Gronchi receives the President of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourghiba.

— After hearing the report of the Minister for the Budget and Treasury,

Sig. Ferdinando Tambroni, the Senate approves the proposals favouring economic enterprises which will be financed with the receipts from the National Loan, amounting to 300 milliard lire.

19. — The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, arrives in Rome on an official three-day visit. He is met at Ciampino Airport by the Prime Minister, Sig. Segni, and the Foreign Minister, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, together with other members of the Italian Government.

20. — The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, takes part in a ceremony at the Capitol, during which, as guest of honour, he is offered a bronze statue of the Capitoline Wolf (the emblem of Rome) by the Mayor of Rome. Later Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, accompanied by the Mayor and other high ranking personalities, goes to the zone on the outskirts of the city, known as the « E.U.R. » zone (the Rome Fair Grounds), where he officiates at a ceremony held for naming a street in honour of Japan.

— Sig. Antonio Segni, Italian Prime Minister, receives the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, in an official visit at the Viminal. Matters of a political nature are discussed during the visit, in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, and the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Suzuki. At the end of the discussions, Sig. Segni honours the Japanese Presi-

dent by presenting him with the award of the Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Republic, while the President of Japan offers Sig. Segni a pearl necklace. In reply to this gift, Sig. Segni presents the Prime Minister of Japan with a silver inkstand set.

During the afternoon, the Prime Minister of Japan has a meeting at Palazzo Chigi with the Italian Foreign Minister, Sig. Pella, at which diplomats of both countries were present.

During the two discussions, the situation between East and West is widely discussed, and particular emphasis is given to the Middle East. Matters of common interest to both Italy and Japan are also discussed.

21. — Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Italian Republic, receives the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, in an official visit, during which discussions take place, with the participation of the Italian Prime Minister, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Under Secretary to the President, and the Japanese Ambassador to Rome. President Gronchi offers lunch to his guests at the end of the talks.

22. — The Prime Minister receives the British Ambassador, Sir Ashley Clarke, at the Viminal, to discuss the international situation with particular reference to the results of the Geneva Conference.

An agreement is signed at Palazzo Chigi, between the Italian Government and the European Community for Atomic Energy, concerning the institution at Ispra of a Common Centre for Euratom. After the ceremony of the signatures, the Euratom Committee, accompanied by Sig. Pella, is received at the Quirinal by Sig. Gronchi, President of the Italian Republic.

23. — President Gronchi receives a visit at the Quirinal from Sig. Segni, Italian Prime Minister, and Italian Foreign Minister Sig. Giuseppe Pella, on the occasion of the departure of the latter for Brussels. Sig. Pella is due to leave on Sunday, to take part in the meeting of

the Foreign Ministers of the six member countries of the European Community, to discuss the questions of the institution of a European University and the renewal of appointments of the High Authority of CECA.

— During a meeting at the Viminal, the Cabinet approves a series of Bills dealing with the following matters:

— A law concerning the film industry, extending to December 31, 1961, with a few modifications, the law of July 31, 1956.

— A Bill allocating an extraordinary State participation for the amount of 8,880 million lire — divided over three fiscal years — for celebrations to be held in Turin in 1961 on the occasion of the first centenary of the unification of Italy.

— A Bill providing for a further increase in the normal contribution of the State in favour of the National Institute for the Blind, bringing the annual contribution up to 10,400 million lire commencing with the 1959-60 fiscal year.

— A Bill coordinating the norms governing technical training for workers.

— A Bill for the institution of compulsory health insurance for shopkeepers and assistants, requiring a State participation not in excess of 4 milliard lire.

— A Bill providing for an allocation of 150 milliard lire to finance the second phase of the five-year plan covering the modernization and improvement of the State railway network.

26. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, officiates at the inauguration of the new dam at Goceano, Sardinia, which provide water for thirty Communes in the Provinces of Sassari and Nuoro.

28. — Upon the invitation of the Italian Government, an agricultural mission of the United Arab Republic arrives in Rome, headed by the Under-secretary for Agricultural Reform of the UAR, Mr. Abdel Wahab Ezzar, and the Under-secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Abdel Aziz Hussein. During the next few days, the mission will visit several reclaimed zones,

agricultural settlements and tractor factories in various parts of Italy.

30. — The President of the Italian Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, presides over the first meeting of the Senior Council of Magistrates, of which he is Chairman.

— The President of the Republic receives Sig. Giuseppe Pella, Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon his return from Brussels, where he participated at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the EEC member countries.

— At a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for the Southern Italy Development Fund, several important problems are examined, with reference to the development of Southern Italy, and provisions are approved for the 1959-60 fiscal year, involving a total expenditure of 220 milliard lire.

— The Minister of Foreign Trade, Sig. Dino del Bo, at a press conference, illustrates the new trade agreement recently stipulated between Italy and Yugoslavia. On the basis of this agreement, Italy during the next 2 1/2 years

will export to Yugoslavia 30 milliard lire's worth of goods.

31. — The Senior Council of Magistrates, during a second meeting, elects as Vice-Chairman of the Council Sig. Michele De Pietro.

— The President of the Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, receives at the Quirinal the new Ambassadors of the UAR, Mr. Hassan Fahmy Ragab, and of Ceylon, Mr. Arthur G. Ranashina, who presented their credentials.

— At a Cabinet Meeting at Villa Madama (the last of the session before the summer recess), the Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, gives an ample illustration of the activity of the Government in recent months. This is followed by a report on the international situation by the Foreign Minister, Sig. Giuseppe Pella.

Various provisions are approved by the Cabinet, including a special law for the city of Naples, one regarding journalists and newspaper reporters, and others concerning the organization of the Ministry of Justice and norms governing the career of Navy officers.

A U G U S T 1 9 5 9

3. — At the invitation of the Italian Government, a delegation from Jordan arrives at the airport of Treviso, on an official visit to Italy. The delegation consists of the Speakers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Said Pasha El Mufti and Mr. Mustafa Khalifah, as well as other members of the two Houses.

6. — The Minister of Finance, Sig. Paolo Emilio Taviani, who is at Mogadishu on an official visit to Somaliland, after having paid homage at the war memorial for Italian soldiers who fell in East Africa, and the memorial for fallen Somali troops, meets with representatives of the Somali government, with whom he has a lengthy discussion on the economic ties between Italy and Somaliland, after the proclamation of independence on

the part of that country. During the talks, the ties of sympathy, friendship and common interests which unite the two countries were emphasized.

7. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Segni, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sig. Pella, are invited to Paris to meet Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, during his visit to the French capital.

— The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, receives at Palazzo Chigi the American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Livingston Merchant, recently arrived from Geneva. The two politicians discuss the Geneva Conference and future prospects in general.

9. — The President of the Republic, Sig. Gronchi, receives the Prime Minister,

Sig. Antonio Segni, and the Foreign Minister, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, at the Quirinal. The subject of the discussion is the meeting with Mr. Eisenhower in Paris.

12. — The Minister of Finance, Sig. Paolo Emilio Taviani, arrives in Rome on his return from Mogadishu. In a statement to the press, he outlines the progress achieved by Somaliland during the duration of the Italian mandate.

22. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, meets the Chancellor of Western Germany, Herr Adenauer, at Cadenabbia.

26. — The Minister for Entertainment and Tourism, Sig. Umberto Tupini, opens

the II International Sports Exhibition at Turin.

28. — The President of the Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, receives the Minister for State Participations, Sig. Mario Ferrari Aggradi, at the Quirinal.

29. — The President of the Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, receives the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, with whom he examines the international situation, in view of the imminent visit of the two statesmen to Paris.

31. — The Italian Republic and the Kingdom of Nepal have decided to establish regular diplomatic relations between the two countries, and to proceed with an exchange of Ambassadors.

S E P T E M B E R 1 9 5 9

1. — At a meeting of the Cabinet at the Viminal, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister describe the policy which Italy will follow in the informative discussions and consultations to be held in Paris shortly with President Eisenhower and Gen. De Gaulle.

The Cabinet later approves various provisions affecting the administration of the individual government departments.

— At Palazzo Chigi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs receives the Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Mehmet Acikalin. The subject under discussion is the forthcoming visit of the Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to Ankara.

2. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Segni, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sig. Pella, leave from Ciampino Airport for Paris to meet with President Eisenhower and Gen. De Gaulle.

3. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, is received by President Eisenhower at the residence of the American Ambassador in Paris. Both the American Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, and

the Italian Foreign Minister, Sig. Pella, are present at the meeting, during which, a thorough examination of the international situation is made in relation to the contacts made recently by President Eisenhower in Europe and the latter's forthcoming meeting with the Soviet Prime Minister, everybody agreeing on all the questions examined.

4. — The Italian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs meet with General De Gaulle at Rambouillet Castle. During the meeting, at which the French Prime Minister, M. Debré, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Mourville, are also present, the international situation is examined in the light of the meeting of the two statesmen with President Eisenhower.

5. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, and the Foreign Minister, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, return to Rome from Paris. Later, Sig. Pella pays a visit to the Quirinal to report to President Gronchi on the outcome of the Paris discussions, which mark Italy's entry in the cycle of important international consultations.

and which will be followed by further discussions in Washington at the end of September.

6. — The XXIII Levant Fair is opened in Bari in the presence of the Prime Minister, Sig. Segni; 23 countries are represented at the Fair. In his opening address, the Prime Minister reaffirms the Government's interest in the development of Southern Italy.

8. — President Gronchi receives a delegation of Venezuelan politicians at the Quirinal, consisting of Messrs. Rafael Caldera, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Jean Manuel Dominique Chagin, Deputy Speaker of the Senate, and Gonzago Barris, member of the Standing Committee for Home and Foreign Affairs.

9. — At Palazzo Chigi, discussions are concluded between the Belgian and Italian Foreign Ministers.

15. — The Italian Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, leave for Istanbul on an official visit to Turkey, after having consulted with President Gronchi.

16. — Upon arrival in Istanbul, the Italian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs commence discussions with the Turkish Prime Minister, Menderes, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Zorlu. Later the two statesmen are guests of the Turkish President, Bayar, at a luncheon given at Vildiz Palace.

17. — The President of Italy, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, pays a visit to the XXIII Levant Fair at Bari.

— The discussions in Istanbul between the Italian and Turkish statesmen are concluded. During the talks, which take place in an atmosphere of sympathy and friendship, a thorough examination of the international situation is made, as well as of economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

19. — At a Cabinet meeting at the Viminal, the Prime Minister, Sig. Segni,

and the Foreign Minister, Sig. Pella, give an ample report on the international situation, in the light of their recent conversations in Paris and Istanbul.

22. — President Gronchi receives the Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, at the Quirinal.

24. — President Gronchi receives a group of American politicians of Italian origin, who are visiting Italy as guests of the Italian government.

— The Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, accompanied by the Minister of Health, Sig. Camillo Giardina, opens the first Congress of Pediatrics of the Latin Nations, at San Remo. During the opening ceremony, the Prime Minister confers various honours of the Italian Republic to certain foreign specialists in this important subject.

27. — President Giovanni Gronchi, during a visit to Mantua, presides at the opening ceremony of the 45th International Congress of the «Dante Alighieri» Institute. Also present at the ceremony is Minister Umberto Tupini, representing the Government.

28. — The Cabinet, during a meeting at the Viminal, approves various provisions, some of which are of exceptional importance, such as:

— A Bill referring to a series of fiscal facilitations destined to give some concrete relief to various agricultural and commercial sectors.

— A Bill providing for more vigilant control in the building trade, with the faculty of direct intervention with contractors.

— A Bill covering the amplifying and reorganization of ANAS. Sig. Domenico Larussa is nominated Undersecretary for Tourism.

29. — The Prime Minister, Sig. Segni, and the Foreign Minister, Sig. Pella, leave for Washington on an official visit to President Eisenhower.

ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

<i>Rome time</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Wave Lengths</i> (*)	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)		
01.30-01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	19.48-25.20	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)		
04.05-04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20-31.33	
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
10.00-10.15	Daily	News Bulletin		
	Sunday	Talk and Souvenirs of Italy		
	Monday	We Want Music	13.91	
	Tuesday	Songs for You	16.85	
10.15-10.40	Wednesday	Music from Italy	19.58	
	Thursday	Operatic music		
	Friday	Music for All		
	Saturday	Request music		
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST		
10.20-10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	19.84 25.20	
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST		
11.45-12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88 19.40	
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA		
16.35-16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88	
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
19.20-19.35	Daily	News Bulletin		
	Sunday	Songs		
	Monday	Request programme and Mail Bag		
19.35-19.40	Tuesday	Operatic music	31.33	
	Wednesday	Italy sings	49.92	
	Thursday	Talk		
	Friday	Light music		
	Saturday	Talk		
18.55-19.10	Thursday	Problems of NATO	30.90	
18.55-19.10	Monday	Problems of European Unity	41.24 50.34	
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY		
23.35-06.40	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News at 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	35	
Please note: Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.				
(*)	13.91	metres = 21.56 Mc/s	25.40	metres = 11.81 Mc/s
	16.85	" = 17.80 "	30.90	" = 9.71 "
	16.58	" = 17.77 "	31.33	" = 9.57 "
	16.91	" = 17.74 "	41.24	" = 7.27 "
	14.48	" = 15.40 "	49.50	" = 6.06 "
	19.58	" = 15.32 "	49.92	" = 6.01 "
	19.84	" = 15.12 "	50.34	" = 5.96 "
	25.20	" = 11.90 "	355	" = 845 Kc/s

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Below is a list of the hours of transmission and the wavelengths.

	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>
1st Programme	Holidays	6.40-11; 12.24-10	approx. 49.50 metres = 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.40-9; 11-14.30; 16.20-24.10	" = 31.53 " = 9.515 "
2nd Programme	Holidays	8.30-12; 18-23.30	" = 41.81 " = 7.175 "
	Weekdays	9-11; 13-23.39	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16-18.30; 19-24 approx.	" = 75.09 " = 3.095 "
	Weekdays	19-24 approx.	

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